

EXCHANGES:
Closing Quotations—
T.T. London 22.91/4d.
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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.86.

October 11, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 80
Humidity 79 59

October 11, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 83
Humidity 84 63

7773 日六廿月八

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1917.

四拜禮 號一十月十英港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW THRUST IN THE WEST.

TABLES TURNED ON THE GERMANS.

Enemy Fears a Break-Through.

London, October 10.
The tactical developments of the Flanders fighting are most interesting. The struggle shifted yesterday from south to north in a movement apparently directed to envelop Houlloul forest and thus remove a menace to the northern face of the salient which Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig is pushing out towards Roulers. It was the threat from Houlloul to Sir Douglas Haig's left flank in October, 1914, which caused Sir Douglas then to retreat to the line from Langemarck to Zonnebeke. The tables are now turned and the Germans recognise the momentousness of the issue. The Leipzig *Neueste Nachrichten* says that "if the British break through, the whole Western Front would give way and French attacks on the Verdun front might have incalculable consequences." Experts in London point out that a break-through is not necessarily part of the Allies' immediate plans as the fruit of fuller results will accrue from a continuance of the present policy of a swift succession of blows on the same front, driving a salient wider and deeper into the German lines.

From accounts by various correspondents it is evident that yesterday's attack was really a great readjustment of the battle front. There were two advances simultaneously accomplished, with a fragment of stationary line between. The larger operation was on the left with the village of Poelcapelle at the centre, while on the right the somewhat erratic line was straightened. The objective at the deepest point did not exceed an advance of two thousand yards. Generally speaking, it was from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred yards. Everything aimed at was secured. The conditions were extraordinary, but the difficulty and discouragement seemed to make no difference. The blow was struck as surely as the previous blows, though some of the troops had marched for twelve hours before going to battle and then fought like lions. A remarkable feature was the admirable contact maintained throughout by the British and French troops, the latter having the extraordinarily difficult task of operating in a practically continuous marsh. The Germans at many points reverted to the use of machine guns in trees, evidently mistaking the "pill-boxes," but the British machine guns multiplied as those of the enemy were silenced and British supporting guns of all calibres were moved steadily forward, maintaining an uninterrupted fire. The mud of the battlefield is everywhere studded with German bodies, victims of the last battle. Never before have the British encountered so many enemy dead, telling a story of headlong flight.

A British Withdrawal.

London, October 10.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says there was heavy fighting on the new battle front yesterday afternoon and evening, necessitating our withdrawal south of the Ypres-Staden Railway. This was due to repeated counter-attacks against our exhausted troops and to concealed machine gun fire, which at some points was intense. The enemy threw in his reserves in mass formation and again and again these were beaten back by artillery, rifle and machine gun fire. What success has gained has been most costly. Despite the bad state of the ground, we are getting our guns forward, while there is reason to believe that the enemy is moving some of his batteries back. Prisoners state that there is much disorganisation at the German rear. It is again raining heavily. However, we have the consolation of knowing that while we are nearly everywhere on the highest ground of the ridge, the enemy is mostly down in swampy country.

German Counter-Attacks Repulsed.

London, October 10.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed several counter-attacks last night in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Staden Railway. The enemy forced back our advanced troops for a short distance on a front of two thousand yards to the south of the railway. We repulsed counter-attacks, with loss, north-east of Broodseinde and raided south of the Scarpe. There is heavy rain.

German Admissions.

London, October 10.
A German wireless official message says:—Yesterday morning's attacks were a prelude to a battle on a twenty-kilometre front between Bixchoote and Ghelvelit, lasting far into the night. Our enemies, repeatedly reinforced, assaulted six times at some points and the enemy captured fifteen hundred metres of ground in the neighbourhood of Drasibank, Mangolara, Veldhoek and Poelcapelle. We firmly held the lines from Poelcapelle to the south of Ghelvelit.

French Extending Their Advance.

London, October 10.
A French communiqué says:—In Belgium we are extending our advance east of Drasibank. We have captured Papeged Farm, taking forty prisoners. German artillery is particularly active in the region of Lafaux, north of the Aisne.

Two Interesting Points.

London, October 10.
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—Two interesting points emerge from the latest battle in Flanders—first, that the enemy system of echelonnement proved a failure, and, second, that the substitution of prepared lines of shell-craters for battered trench lines was almost valueless, because after heavy shelling the craters are little good as shelters. Prisoners admit that the Higher Command realises that during heavy fire the men cannot be trusted to hold them; the officers meanwhile are in "pill-boxes" or similar shelters, where they are unable to exercise effective control or even know what the men in the craters are doing. Hence, at the moment of attack, the men are either not at their posts or are in a frame of mind which makes surrender a wiser course than fighting.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

A Council Dissolved.

London, October 10.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the formation of the new Cabinet has entailed the dissolution of the Council of Five, created to deal with the Korniloff trouble. M. Korotkiy, General Yerkovsky, Admiral Verdevsky and M. Tschetchenko have gone to Headquarters to confer with Allied Ambassadors and the special Mission going to Paris to attend the inter-Allied Conference.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

REVOLT IN THE GERMAN NAVY.

Scheme to Paralyse Fleet and Secure Peace.

London, October 10.
Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen says that a sensational statement has been made by Admiral von Capelle in the Reichstag, disclosing a plan to introduce Russian revolutionary ideas into the German Navy. Admiral von Capelle asserted that the Independent Socialist members of the Reichstag, in the course of a conference which actually took place in the Reichstag building, approved of a scheme whereby representatives should be selected to go aboard all the ships and who would persuade the men to disobey orders, paralyse the Fleet and force a conclusion of peace. "I am unable to make a statement on subsequent events in the Navy, but the few persons who forgot their honour and duty suffered the deserved penalty."

The Reichstag Excited.

Later.
Admiral von Capelle's disclosures created the greatest excitement in the Reichstag. The reports of the debate are disconnected and naturally heavily censored, but they are sufficient to show that the affair was very serious. Admiral von Capelle specifically named three Independent Socialists—Herr Dittmann, Herr Haase and Herr Vogtherr—as having had a conference with sailors and marines in the Reichstag building and as having supported the revolutionary proposals put to them.

Details of the Mutiny.

London, October 10.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that, according to information which has been received there, the mutiny to which Admiral von Capelle referred in veiled terms in the Reichstag arose among the crews of four German battleships, one of which was the Dreadnought Westfalen. The mutinous sailors threw the captain of the Westfalen into the sea and his body was not recovered for eight days. Then they left the ship and went ashore. Marines were ordered to attack them but refused to do so. An Oldenburg Regiment was called out and surrounded the mutineers, who surrendered. In addition to the mutinous crews of the four battleships, the crew of the Nürnberg, which was at sea, revolted, seized the officer, and proceeded towards Norway, for the purpose of getting interned. En route the Nürnberg encountered a torpedo-boat which signalled, but the Nürnberg did not reply.

THE NORTH CHINA FLOODS.

More Details of the Destruction.

London, October 10.
Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai, wiring further particulars of the floods in North China, says the rains have converted streams into rivers two miles wide and forty feet deep which have branched the Peking-Hankow Railway in six hundred places. They have broken down the banks of the Grand Canal, flooded the Tientsin Concessions and burst the banks of the Yellow River. The floods extend three hundred miles from the south-western borders of Shanghai to Tientsin, bounded by the Peking-Kailung and Tientsin-Taiwan Railways. The water will take months to drain off. There is a probability of Tientsin being flooded annually in consequence of the flow of water established.

BRITISH ATTACK IN MACEDONIA.

London, October 10.
A German wireless official message states:—The Bulgarians repulsed the English south-west of Lake Doiran.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS AND THE WAR.

London, October 10.
Reuter's correspondent at Bordeaux says that after a four days' conference the Socialist Party has concluded by adopting by an overwhelming majority a motion in favour of assisting in the conduct of the war and in voting Government War Credits.

AMERICA'S NAVAL PLANS.

London, October 10.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that Mr. Daniels has announced that the Navy's construction plans consist of 787 vessels, from super-Dreadnoughts to submarine-chasers. The cost, it is estimated, will exceed eleven hundred and fifty millions dollars. Some of the vessels are already completed and others are being rushed towards completion.

SULTAN OF EGYPT DEAD.

London, October 10.
Reuter's correspondent at Cairo reports that the Sultan of Egypt is dead.

London, October 10.
The death of the Sultan of Egypt is announced in the London Press, and Prince Ahmed Fued is mentioned as succeeding.

ITALIANS REPULSE ATTACKS.

London, October 10.
An Italian official message states:—We repulsed repeated enemy attacks on Monday attempting to gain ground at Castagnavizza, on the Carso. Furious fighting ensued. All the positions were maintained. We drove back with heavy losses enemy attacks last night between Vipacco and Castagnavizza.

U. S. FOOD CONTROL SCHEME.

London, October 10.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the Food Administration announces that President Wilson will within a few days issue an Executive Order requiring manufacturers and distributors of some twenty fundamental foods to operate under license restrictions designed to prevent unreasonable profits. Speculators hoarding and meat-packers, cold storage-houses, millers, cannery, grain dealers and wholesale dealers doing business over \$100,000 annually will be subject to the regulations. The announcement says that the Administration's prime purpose is to protect the public against the speculator in business.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

PEACE CONDITIONS.

What the Germans Want.

London, October 10.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that Dr. Michaelis, speaking in the Reichstag, declared that Germany was striving to attain a peace permitting her the widest economic and cultural development. So long as our enemies demand that we yield up a single piece of German soil or attempt to drive a wedge between the Kaiser and the people, we shall refuse peace.

Later.
Dr. Michaelis' speech was in reply to the interpellation of the Independent Socialist, Herr Dittmann, who complained of pan-German propaganda in the Army. Dr. Michaelis denied propaganda by the Pan-Germans and proceeded to indicate that the propaganda was to explain to the soldiers what they were fighting for. He declared that those who know the conditions at the front agree that propaganda was urgently necessary, both morally and mentally. Dr. Michaelis then broadly stated the peace for which Germany was fighting, namely for free development on the Continent and overseas. She must strive to prevent the economic offensive from succeeding, and the present armed offensive against her. She must have markets abroad, hence her ships must be allowed to freely enter the world's ports. If her enemies refused such a peace, German cannon and submarines must continue their work.

Germany adamant on Alsace-Lorraine.

London, October 10.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, speaking in the Reichstag, Herr Kuehlmann declared that there was only one answer to the question:—"Can Germany in any form make concessions regarding Alsace-Lorraine?" The answer was:—"No, never so long as a single German can hold a gun." He added:—"The integrity of the territory was handed down to us as a glorious inheritance by our forefathers, and can never be the object of negotiation or concession."

Herr Kuehlmann's declaration followed Dr. Michaelis' speech. He said the war was being continued merely for Alsace-Lorraine, Britain having pledged herself to France that she will fight for the conquest thereof as long as France desired. He referred to the French claim that there must be disannexation and said the latter word was basically used to cover up what in reality would be a forcible conquest. If there were to be disannexations, which year in the world's history was to be taken as the basis of the status quo? He reminded his hearers that France had not always possessed Toul and Verdun.

Herr Kuehlmann concluded by asserting that, as far as he read the world's situation, the only impediment to peace was France's claim to Alsace-Lorraine. Other questions could be settled by negotiation and without further bloodshed. He was strongly of opinion that public speeches would not help towards peace, because these had to be simple and could not contain all the aspects of intricate questions. The latter portion of Herr Kuehlmann's speech was a plea, by implication, for immediate peace negotiation, but it was conditional on no disannexation in regard to Alsace-Lorraine.

PORTUGAL'S PRESIDENT.

London, October 10.
Reuter's correspondent at San Sebastian states that the Portuguese President has gone to France.

A POINTED WARNING.

London, October 10.
A Montreal message says that Lord Northcliffe, speaking at the Canadian Club, said that unless the food question were taken up by Canada with a vigour equal to Great Britain's, the "rationes of soldiers at the front must be cut down."

PRESIDENT WILSON AND PEACE.

London, October 10.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that President Wilson, addressing the new League of National Unity, said talk of premature peace was subversive of the nation's aims. Hostilities could only be terminated when Germany was defeated and her autocracy superseded by democracy.

AN UNFORTUNATE INCIDENT.

London, October 10.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says Mr. Daniels announces that an American patrol boat at night-time fired at an Italian submarine which failed to answer the signals, killing an officer and a man. Mr. Daniels expressed regret at the unfortunate occurrence.

GERMAN RAIDER BURIED.

London, October 10.
A telegram from Sydney says the See Adler left German disguised as a Norwegian timber ship and the crew claim to have sunk \$3,000,000 worth of shipping. She was being chased at Mopheh Island when a tidal wave buried her in the sand.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of October 10 as follows:—
A notorious bandit in the district of Huangshan has declared himself a Commissioner ordered by the Authority to recruit citizen soldiers for the Northern expedition and has collected a large number of outlaws in Tang-hoi and Moashan, rendering traffic very dangerous. The Magistrate, while prohibiting the people from enlistment, has wired to the Authority for instructions.

The Tachan has ordered five zenbosts belonging to the Kwangtung Province to cruise off Boosa Tigris, Kongmoon and Hengshap.
A statement of the financial position of Kwangtung has been ordered to the Tachan by the Provincial Treasurer, showing that the monthly deficit is over \$250,000. The loan of over \$10,000,000 and interest is not included, and if things go on as at present not only will the loan not be repaid but the debt may well become daily heavier. The Government is in a desperate financial position and is expected to take drastic measures.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, October 9.
Silver is quoted at 45.14. Buyers are holding back. The market is dull.

THE ALL-USEFUL KEROSENE TIN.

How it is Used in the Orient.

The multifarious uses to which kerosene tins are put to in the East in one of the first things that strike a visitor. Their local value is demonstrated by a communication to the Department of Commerce from M. D. Kirjassoff, American Consul at Taihoku, Formosa, which says that the price of five-gallon kerosene tins has recently doubled (formerly about 10 cents apiece, now about 20 cents).

As elsewhere in the Orient, the kerosene tin is put to a great many uses by the natives. For example, tin shops purchase them for making all kinds of household utensils—lamps, cookstoves, pots, pans, sprinklers, small pumps (for pumping oil out of full tins), and innumerable other articles. The kerosene tin is used as a biscuit display box by removing one face and substituting glass; a new top is affixed and it becomes a rice container; it is cut diagonally into two parts to make two dustpans. Without alteration tins are used as camphor-oil, lime, alcohol, and molasses containers. Their principal use is as water buckets, and indeed it is hard to think how the natives could do without them as such. Tins are sometimes used to shingle roofs and sides of houses. The kerosene tin is perhaps the most useful single article which the Orient receives from the Occident.

In 1916 the Taiwan Government Monopoly Bureau purchased 4,000 of these five-gallon tins for camphor oil. When it is realised that the camphor oil exported in 1916 to Japan amounted to over 795,000 gallons, and that most of this oil was packed in tins of this kind some idea of the number used in this one industry may be had. When camphor oil is exported to Japan the dealers and not the Monopoly Bureau must supply the tins.

CADET AQUATICS.

Before the Harbour Swim yesterday, the Volunteer Cadets held their sports in the V. B. C. baths, when some excellent races were witnessed. At the conclusion, Major Morgan presented the prizes. The events were:—
Nine Lengths open championship—1, Jack (3 min. 14 sec.); 2, Lyon.
Plunge—1, Duncan; 2, Simmons.
High Dive—1, East; 2, Baildon and Martin.
Team Race—No. 4 section—Taylor, Ramsey, Stradbury, Graham, Forsyth, Logan, Graham, Martin.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
"The Fantastics" at the Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.
TO-MORROW.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.
Saturday, October 20.
China Light and Power Company—Shareholders' meeting at 12.30 p.m.
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI STEAMSHIP COMPANY—Shareholders' meeting at 12.30 p.m.

NOTICES.

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CAN BE CURED.

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NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt relief and
secure a good night's rest. This is the
only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered
by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
a sufferer for many years, will, if taken
when necessary, effect a radical cure of
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| Yildiz | 50 | 2.35 |
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| Non Plus Ultra | 10 | .40 |
| Superfine | 100 | 3.60 |
| | 50 | 1.85 |
| | 20 | .75 |
| | 100 | 2.40 |
| | 50 | 1.20 |

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5 " \$15.00
40 " \$100.00

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GENERAL NEWS.

"Why Should we Fight?"
Yiddish notices calling upon
Rabbi in England to join the
colours were torn down in the
East End by Russians shouting
"We don't want to fight. Why
should we fight?" The men were
fined at Old-street Police Court.

Imitating Men.

In an address on "Women
After the War" at the Hampstead
Garden Suburb, Mrs. Oughton
counselled young women against
imitating the habits of men.
Above everything women must
not try to be men. In public
and administrative work women
could do well, and she thought a
great deal of present-day difficulty
was due to the fact that the higher
posts in the Civil Service were
closed to them. There had never
been a greater scandal in Govern-
ment offices than when women
were put on a level with boys
under 18 in regard to war bonus.

Mr. Lloyd George, Minister of
Munitions, Sir B. Sturges
Holland and Sir H. Ross have
been transferred from the Ministry
of Munitions to the Admiralty for
special work in connection with
the Board of Invention and
Research. Sir Reginald Holland
was British Trade Commissioner
in South Africa from 1905 to
1913, and at the outbreak of the
war he organized a campaign on
German trade. In September
1914 he organized the High Ex-
plosives Department as a branch
of the War Office, and in 1916
was appointed Director-General
of Munitions Inspection.

Leeds Tramway Dispute Ended.
The dispute at Leeds over the
appointment of women inspectors
on the tramcars has been amicably
settled. The Tramways Com-
mittee, after hearing further re-
presentations from the women
conductors and the male em-
ployer, who, both, strongly
objected to the appointments,
reverted that they were obliged
under the present scarcity of
suitable male labour to adhere to
their previous resolution to
appoint women inspectors. They
undertook to make appointments
in the future as in the past from
men returned from active service
or any other male employees who
might be found suitable. A mass
meeting of the tramway workers
accepted the Committee's under-
taking, and agreed to discontinue
the policy of not recognizing the
women inspectors.

Explosives from Kitchen Waste.
That glycerine is used in
making propulsive explosives is
pretty generally known. Formerly
glycerine was manufactured
mainly from seeds and nuts,
linseed and tallow, but is now
obtained as a by-product of soap,
and so much of it is constantly
required that the supply of oils
and fats for soap-making has
become a matter of prime im-
portance. In the early stages of
the war it was suggested that the
waste of Army camps in the form
of bones and fat might supplement
the primary materials from home
sources, and the experiment made
was so successful that the War
Office established plant for the
treatment of such refuse in
various centres. Now 100,000 tons
of glycerine are annually pro-
duced from the Army collection,
and this provides propulsive ex-
plosives for 12½ million shells.

Waste fat from the ordinary
household can be similarly em-
ployed, and although it is not
expedient from the standpoint
of economy to set up an official
organization for the collection
of small amounts from individual
households, or even from clubs,
hospitals, or other institutions,
private thrift and enterprise in
the preservation of kitchen waste
and its disposal to local col-
lectors may effect extraordinary results.
The grease in kitchen waste
brought by the rag-and-bone man
is ultimately converted by a
series of processes into a
white fat, which is sold to
soapmakers, and the by-product,
glycerine, is finally requisitioned
by the Ministry of Munitions and
used for direct war purposes.
Householders are therefore
officially urged to give the home
supply of oil and fat all pos-
sible encouragement by saving
kitchen waste, and disposing of
it to local collectors.

We have just received a fresh consignment of JEFFREYS BEER

(BREWED IN SCOTLAND.)

SOLE AGENTS

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE NO. 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Sharncliffe, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1917.

THE REICHSTAG'S LITTLE "BREEZES"

Every now and again circumstances crop up which show that a more or less violent verbal explosion is sure to occur in the Reichstag, and these clearly point to an undercurrent of anxiety prevailing throughout Germany regarding the Fatherland's gloomy prospects in the war, which her own folly and arrogance have brought about. The latest little "breeze" of this sort in which the German Parliament has been indulging has arisen, it would seem, ostensibly regarding the formation and the activities of the new Fatherland Party—a pan-German organisation, with the notorious fire-eater von Tirpitz at its head. There seems good ground for the belief entertained by the Socialist members of the Reichstag, that the new Party has been conducting a secret propaganda against the Reichstag's recent peace resolution, with the object of undermining its supposed weak acquiescence in the wishes of Germany's foes, the pan-Germans being still under the crazy delusion that the Fatherland will yet obtain all that it hopes for its entrance into the war.

According to Herr Landberg, the activities of the pan-Germans have been of a particularly flagrant description, and, indeed, if it is the case that they have been furthered by the aid of certain officials using war profits to further the new Party's objects, then they are likewise very much akin to being criminal. Even the Minister of War (Herr von See) is declared to have been supporting the so-called Fatherland Party (which seems to be inappropriately named, in so far as it is opposed by the Socialists, who are numerically far and away the most important political group in Germany) and to have likewise been opposed to the Reichstag's peace resolution. It can readily be understood how easy the path of the Fatherland Party might be made with the assistance of highly placed officials at its disposal, backed up by Party funds. Hence the Socialists' very proper indignation. The new Party soon found that there was more need for its propaganda being carried into the ranks of the Army than anywhere else, and, with that object in view, officers, most of whom presumably are sympathetic towards the pan-German views, delivered speeches and issued pamphlets on behalf of the Fatherland Party. When it is remembered that this precious pack of pan-Germans are opposing the expressed desire and even the mandate of the Reichstag, it will be seen how serious a situation had been created and how fully justified were the Socialists and those supporting them in bringing the matter before the notice of the Reichstag and the country. When the subject was first brought up, Dr. Michaelis, whose recent declaration unmistakably pointed to his being the tool of the Military Party, which is practically the pan-German Fatherland Party, was (conveniently for himself) not in the Reichstag. Hence the scene referred to.

The latest news regarding this little episode is to the effect that Dr. Michaelis, accompanied by the principal members of the Government, deemed it prudent to put in an appearance in the Reichstag on the resumption of the debate. In an ominous manner, almost worthy of his wily predecessor, Bethmann-Hollweg, he "coolingly" addressed the Reichstag: "In fact, he treated them like the simpletons they proved themselves to be in thus allowing themselves to be talked over. As we have pointed out, beneath the surface of these 'scenes' there are unmistakable signs that Germany, as depicted by the happenings in the Reichstag, is more unsettled and more anxious than ever regarding the present state of affairs and the gradually growing gloom that is gathering thickly upon her.

A Sultan's Death.

An interesting figure has been removed by the death of the Sultan of Egypt, His Highness Hussein Kamil Pasha, G. O. R. The deceased, it is worth recalling, was the eldest Prince of the family of Muhammad Ali, who reigned in Egypt from 1811 to 1848, but on the declaration of the British Protectorate over Egypt in 1914 and the disposition of the late Khedive, with the title of Sultan, to the deceased and accepted by him. By his second marriage, the late Sultan had four children, three daughters and a son, the latter being Prince Kamal ed-Din, who is nominally heir-apparent, but according to the reports from London the youngest of the late Sultan's brothers, Prince Ahmed Foad, is to succeed to the title. The power of the Sultan of Egypt is not, of course, so great as was that of the old rulers, but in him and the Council of Ministers rests the real legislative authority, and the splendid results which have accrued to the country during the British occupation are a tribute to our methods of overseas rule. It is not putting it too high to say that Britain has saved Egypt from decline and ruin, and under the new Sultan it is safe to predict that a great future awaits this wonderful country.

The Floods in North China.

The sympathy of all will go out freely to the inhabitants of those districts in North China who have just been called upon to face disaster of an appalling character. The floods that have occurred in the province of Chihli, and which have been particularly destructive throughout a vast area which includes chiefly the native city of Tientsin and the Foreign Concessions some two miles distant from this most thriving and progressive of cities in North China, with its population of at least one and a half million, appear to be unparalleled even in the history of Chinese floods. The disaster, which has its origin in the excessive rains that have lately occurred, is stated to have converted streams into rivers two miles wide and forty feet deep, to have broken down the banks of the Grand Canal, flooded Tientsin and the Foreign Concessions and burst the banks of the Peiho, which is so important to the commercial interests of Peking and Tientsin. The railways also have suffered very seriously, the Peking-Hankow railway having been breached in no fewer than six hundred places, and similar damage has been done in the neighbourhood of the Peking-Kaileng and Tientsin-Tsinanfu railways. Millions of people have been more or less seriously affected; all have suffered and thousands are homeless. The Chinese Government and many Chinese and foreign institutions are hurrying to the rescue of the unfortunate people, and happily there is now some glimmering of hope in an otherwise profoundly tragic situation.

Germany's Latest Sensation.

Admiral von Capelle's statement with regard to a plan to introduce Russian revolutionary ideas into the German Navy is certainly of a very sensational order. How far the plan progressed or what actually occurred is so far not yet disclosed, but that the head of the German Navy has thought fit to make the above statement would seem to indicate that further revelations may be expected. It seems unquestionable the case that all is by no means well with the Fatherland when, with regard to the Army, the Minister for War says that it is "hungering for intellectual nutriment," the better to help them to "understand the difficulties at home," and, with regard to the Navy, a serious attempt has been made to adopt revolutionary methods. The fact of the matter is the Germans, with perhaps the comparatively few belonging to the new pan-German Fatherland Party, are heartily sick of the war; hopeless regarding the glowing prospects that were held up to them; and in despair as to the ultimate end of it all.

DAY BY DAY.

THE MORE A MAN FINDS FAULT, THE MORE PROOF THAT HE HASN'T DONE ANYTHING WORTH WHILE HIMSELF.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the second anniversary of the murder of Nurse Cavell by the Germans.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 9.3/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Confucius' Birthday. To-morrow, according to the Chinese calendar, is the Birthday of Confucius.

Hongkong Football Club. As there was not a quorum present last night, the annual meeting of the Hongkong Football Club was adjourned.

"Fantastics" Season. To-night will be the final opportunity which theatregoers will have of hearing "The Fantastics" in their No. 1 Programme, which created such a splendid impression at the Theatre Royal last night. Mr. Shipman announces a complete change of programme for to-morrow night (Friday), as "The Fantastics" have numerous novel numbers which they are desirous of introducing during their Hongkong season.

Hospital Railings Stolen. A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing an iron railing which surrounded the garden of the Government Civil Hospital. Inspector O'Sullivan stated that during the past month 56 of these railings had been stolen. Defendant was found by a loking shaking a railing but denied that he was going to steal it. He admitted, however, that he stole one about ten days ago. On this charge his Worship sent him to prison for three months' hard labour.

Big Opium Seizure. Yesterday when a steamer entered the harbour, a police constable noticed a sampan go alongside before the vessel had anchored at her buoy, and three large bundles and a basket were passed over. The constable gave chase and caught the sampan, in which were four men. When the sampan was searched, 1,854 taels of prepared opium were found on it, to the value of \$10,540. The case was heard before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, when three men were charged with possession. Inspector Gordon stated that a mistake was made by P.O. Willie, who let the boarding house runner in charge of the sampan go free. The man could not be found now. Mr. Mattingley defended, and the case was adjourned.

NEWSPAPER CASE.

A Question of Compliance with Law.

The case was mentioned in the Police Court this morning in which the publisher of a Chinese paper was summoned for not having registered it.

On the last occasion when the case was heard, his Worship stated that he would give his decision this morning, but the defendant was not present. Mr. E. Davidson, who was appearing on defendant's behalf, said he did not know where he was, but it was only a matter of passing sentence.

Another adjournment for a week was ordered. Mr. Davidson said that Mr. Longinotto had mentioned to him the fact that the newspaper was still being issued. Of course, if it were stopped a great deal of money would be lost.

His Worship intimated that he wanted the law to be complied with, and this matter was one between Mr. Davidson and other authorities. Mr. Davidson replied that his Worship had it finished. Mr. Longinotto said that he did not see why defendant or the proprietors of the paper should be considered. They had transgressed the law and were not entitled to consideration. They were merely printing the paper as usual, and for anything he knew, might have issued the publication this morning. The matter then dropped.

"THE FANTASTICS."

Great Success of Opening Night.

The long-anticipated season of "The Fantastics" opened at the Theatre Royal last night under the happiest of circumstances, a well filled house assembling to welcome the talented company to Hongkong. For novelty and all-round excellence it would be hard to beat, the party of entertainers which Mr. Frederic Shipman has got together, and it says much for the enthusiasm and high spirits of the company that it was able to carry through, without a dull moment of waiting, such a rollicking programme as was presented last night, after the extremely rough passage which was experienced in the run up from Manila. "The Fantastics" are a class to themselves; they are not like any other party of entertainers which has visited the Colony; and all that they do is marked by a high standard of merit and cleverness. There is, in their efforts, a very happy combination of familiar variety turns and new and novel features, while permeating all is a distinct vein of high talent. What is more, the programme is kept going at a fast and furious pace, the enjoyment of each item being heightened by the excellence of the next. Those who wish to banish dull care and to spend a really enjoyable night of mirth, merriment and music cannot do better than to pay "The Fantastics" an early visit.

Last night's programme opened with some very cleverly executed xylophone selections by Mr. Bert Wiles, who can justly claim to be an expert in his line. Incidentally, too, it may be mentioned that this same performer, with his wonderful mechanical apparatus, proved to be a whole band in himself during several other items in the programme. Then came Miss Hilda Felsard, whose musical monologues were very finely done. She has a really fine voice and, being an eloquentist of the first order, she invested all her numbers with most effective treatment. Her various interpretations of the nursery rhyme, "Sing a Song of Sixpence," was a great hit. As eccentric dancers, Ivy Aldons and Fred Keeley are cleverness itself, and both came in for much applause at the end of their splendid turn. Mr. Keeley was really wonderful in his "Inebriate's Dance." Later in the programme, Miss Aldons gave a delightfully dainty sonnetette turn. It is not a common thing to hear a lady flautist, but those who were present last night will admit that Miss Elsie Black plays the flute and piccolo to perfection; her tone and execution were beyond reproach. Perhaps the biggest hit of the evening was the appearance of Miss Billy Seapoo, the versatile American comedienne who heads the party. She has a way of getting on immediate good terms with her audience that is all her own, and for quaintness and originality no finer comic comedienne has been seen in Hongkong. Her "kiddy" turns were especially fine, and it was small wonder that she received a great ovation at the close of her several items. Miss Nellie Black and Miss Fern French gave some really high-class "musical moments." They both possess rich, well-trained voices and both in duets and solos they gave the utmost enjoyment. Mr. Ray Traynor at the piano was a host in himself, and the manner in which he literally juggled with the strings and keys was astounding. He scored a big success. As a comedian Mr. Leonard Nelson is among the very best ever seen out East, and last night he made a splendid impression. He is the embodiment of fun, but he can be serious, too, as he showed in his number, "When are you going away?" He should do extremely well here. The programme concluded with a really droll and clever display by Redhead Wilson, the athletic humorist, who mingled jokes and acrobatic acts together in a manner which must be seen to be appreciated. The whole evening's programme was most enjoyable, and the company should have a highly successful stay in Hongkong. To-morrow night there will be a complete change of programme.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

THE WAR LOTTERY.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—After perusing the Rev. J. K. Macdonachie's letter published in your yesterday's issue, I clearly see that I have miserably failed to convince him that, *pari passu*, a lottery may be authorized.

Morality is not a question of islands or continents. It is what it is: We cannot increase or decrease it according to our own will.

It is possible that in the matter of a lottery English Law and sentiment differ to a great extent from those prevailing on the Continent. I have never for a moment discussed this question on the ground of "sentiment." As to the Law in the present case its effect is suspended, the War Loan Lottery having been patronised by the Government.

No angry words or side questions will cast any light on the subject. The Rev. J. K. Macdonachie:—"I do not, like your correspondent, find the morality of human action a 'simple affair' at all, but wholly the reverse." I wrote: "The simple question of the morality of human action" meaning "the mere question" and it was not to be understood as a "simple affair." I am certain quite the reverse, and precisely because the question of the morality of human actions is a most complicated and delicate matter, it is incumbent upon all Christian preachers to set before us certain what is certain, as probable what is probable and as dubious what is dubious.

Yours etc.

AN ADMIRER OF REV. J. K. MACDONACHIE.
Hongkong, Oct. 11, 1917.

PORTUGUESE TOBACCO FUND.

Result of the Sale of Flags.

The funds realized from the sale of flags on behalf of the Portuguese Soldiers' Tobacco Fund, on October 5, were:—

Collected by:—

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| Miss Anna da Silva ... | \$41.85 |
| Miss Angela da Luz ... | 78.81 |
| Miss Cecilia Franco ... | 124.00 |
| Miss Alice Carvalho ... | 15.30 |
| Miss Lina dos Remedios ... | 27.70 |
| Miss Angela dos ... | 58.05 |
| Remedios ... | 108.75 |
| Miss Pepita Lawrence ... | 25.00 |
| R. M. Dyer ... | 5.00 |
| J. W. Graham ... | Frank |
| Collected by Messrs. ... | 69.30 |
| Jorge and Bruno da Rocha ... | 20.20 |
| Various ... | 10.40 |
| Mr. A. V. B. Silva Netto ... | 5.00 |
| Mr. Leo. D'Almada e Castro ... | 5.00 |
| Mr. A. A. Guterres ... | 5.00 |
| Mr. F. P. d'Esa ... | 5.00 |
| Mr. E. J. Noronha ... | 5.00 |
| Mr. J. M. G. Basto ... | 5.00 |
| Mr. B. B. B. ... | 5.00 |
| Mr. J. M. L. S. Rosario ... | 5.00 |
| Mr. V. B. de Souza ... | 5.00 |
| Dr. F. M. Graca Osorio ... | 10.00 |
| Dr. Arthur de Carvalho ... | 10.00 |
| Mr. Bras Bualho ... | 10.00 |
| Mr. Pedro Botelho ... | 10.00 |
| Mr. J. H. Botelho ... | 10.00 |
| Mr. F. O. Jenkin ... | 10.00 |
| Mr. Eldon Potter ... | 5.00 |
| Mr. A. Bryson ... | 5.00 |
| Mr. S. E. Green ... | 5.00 |
| Mr. S. E. Hodge ... | 5.00 |
| Mr. W. J. Carroll ... | 5.00 |
| Mr. Geo. P. Lammer ... | 5.00 |
| Mr. J. P. F. Mulder ... | 5.00 |
| Mr. E. V. M. R. de Sousa ... | 25.00 |
| Donations from Mr. ... | 5.00 |
| Pedro Prats ... | 2.00 |
| Mr. F. M. P. Graca ... | 2.00 |
| Mr. H. M. Campos ... | 3.00 |
| Mr. I. M. da Costa ... | 2.00 |
| Mr. J. J. Leira ... | 5.80 |
| Grapo "Alcok Bros." ... | 4.00 |
| Mr. J. F. E. da Silva ... | 10.00 |
| Mr. J. Arnold ... | 10.00 |
| Mr. T. F. Hough ... | 5.00 |
| Mr. J. W. Garg ... | 5.00 |
| Mr. E. J. de Figueiredo ... | 5.00 |
| Mr. E. V. M. R. de Sousa ... | 150.00 |
| (Council for Portugal) | 150.00 |
| Messrs. Botelho Bros. ... | 25.00 |
| Messrs. De Sousa & Co. ... | 25.00 |
| Total ... | \$1,200.35 |

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

In La Plata, Argentina, twelve daily newspapers are published. This is believed to be a greater number than is to be found in any other city of its size in the world, says Mr. Robert S. Barrett, special agent of the Department of Commerce, writing from Buenos Aires. The population is 1,425,722. It is only an hour's ride from Buenos Aires, and all of the great dailies of that city are sold on its streets. Eleven of La Plata's dailies are general in character, and publish telegraph, state, and local news. The twelfth is the Official Bulletin of the Province of Buenos Aires, of which La Plata is the capital. One of the publications has a circulation of 15,000 copies, and the others print from 1,000 to 6,000 copies each. Each has its own printing plant, and two of these are equipped with modern perfecting newspaper presses and type-setting machines. Their subscription prices range from \$4.40 to \$20 per annum, and the advertising rates from 5/4 to 66 cents an inch.

There seems to be nothing new under the sun. Testing for spices falls within this rule. It is a sport several thousand years old. English war correspondents have written thrillingly about that infallible touchstone for German spies, "equilibr." No Teutonic tongue, according to experts, can twine around these eight letters. You will detect a Central European in Madagascor or Timbuctoo by his white pronunciation of the "i," and the throaty rumble of the double "r." The Prussian spy-code, no doubt, has its own set of words for the various Entente masquerades. For Americans it is bound to be "quelle," spring. No citizen of this country could ever give this "q u e" its proper softness, and avoid the w sound. But a number of centuries ago, on the banks of the Jordan, Jephthah, conqueror of Ammonites, administered his own test, on very wholesome lines, to the men of Ephraim who, when called, had not delivered him out of his enemies' hands. The Ephraimites could not form the diphthong "sh" it seems, while Jephthah's Gileadites could. So, to tell the one from the other, all had to pass a little examination in enunciation, failure or success in which meant graduation into the here or hereafter.

When two young Englishmen are admiring a gorgeous view from a mountain-top, and one of them remarks "Not bad," and the other replies, "Well, you needn't rave about it like a bally poet," that, according to Mr. Arthur Possonby, writing in the *Westminster Gazette*, is metonymy pure and simple. Metonymy happens not to be a disease—it is merely the grammarians' name for understatement with intent to intensify. Englishmen are supposed to be particularly subject to this form of moderation, which is the lotos students of Homer were brought up on: Our slang "come" illustrates American employment of the device. But surely use of this trick does not indicate any real difference on the user's part, as Mr. Possonby would maintain. He argues, because the English habitually go in for metonymy, that therefore they are less boastful than men of other breeds. As a matter of fact, this sort of understatement is the most subtle bragging of all. Hyperbole no longer can express your pride. "Yes," says the British general, of his troops, "not half bad," by which he plainly indicates that they are the best ever. Only when an Englishman means to be insulting or contemptuous does he use a superlative. "How very interesting," says the British matron, when she means to convey that what you have said is a beastly bore. Here you have what might be called inverted metonymy.

A North China Daily News headline states "Threescore Down."—The good old days when in return for laying down the three nimble coppers one received a nice long pipe of glaxoines have gone, Mr. Editor. Even the Government brew, of which we do not hear very good accounts, costs more than that.

A BUTTER TRANSACTION.

Delay. Farm Prosecution Fails.

At the Police Court this morning, a Chinese clerk in the employ of the Dairy Farm Company, Peak branch, was, before Mr. Dyer Ball, charged on remand with stealing 10 lbs. of butter, the property of the Dairy Farm Co., Ltd. Mr. G. B. Haywood defended, and, on his client's behalf, pleaded not guilty.

A Chinese detective stated that on the 8th of the present month he was in House Street when he received information that a man had taken away some butter from the Dairy Farm. At the time defendant came down for House Street. He had a parcel under his arm and witness asked him what was inside. Defendant replied that he had butter and further said that he was going to deliver it to a comrade's shop, offering to take witness there. Defendant said he was going to sell the butter to his brother-in-law. Witness took defendant to see the Manager of the Dairy Farm.

Cross-examined by Mr. Haywood, witness at first said he did not receive information of the theft, but later said a street coolie gave him the information.

Mr. Haywood said he thought it would be better if Inspector Brazil went into the box. The truth would be got then, anyway.

Inspector Brazil:—I don't know whether to take that as a compliment or not.

Inspector Brazil gave evidence to the effect that defendant was brought to the charge room by the last witness, with a parcel of butter under his arm. Defendant told him that he was going to take the butter to his brother-in-law. A man came up to the Station and said he had ordered 10 lbs. of butter from defendant that morning. Defendant said he did not steal. Witness rang up the Dairy Farm and Mr. Manuk thought he should be prosecuted.

Mr. J. Jack, accountant in the employ of the Dairy Farm Co., said it was irregular for defendant to be down town with butter. Defendant was in charge of the Peak branch all day. He was allowed to come down for meals. Defendant had put a slip of paper into his book recording the sale. This was quite irregular. There were no Chinese customers at the Peak. The Dairy Farm did not wish to press the charge. Defendant had been a good servant but the Company wished to make an example of him. He had been with the Company for about six years. Defendant ought to have had the sanction of the Company before he took the butter to a private person.

Defendant said that in the morning of the 8th he received a telephone message from his brother-in-law asking him to take 10 lbs. of butter down with him at 1 o'clock.

Defendant was discharged, his Worship remarking that he did not think he had any intention to steal, but he had acted in an unjustifiable manner.

OBITUARY.

Death of Mr. G. S. Yuill,
of Sydney.

News has been received in the Colony that Mr. G. S. Yuill, senior partner of Messrs. G. S. Yuill and Co., of Sydney, died on the 10th instant. Mr. Yuill for over 30 years has been associated with large business enterprises in Australia, connected with stock farming, cold storage, coal mining, and shipping. It was partly in connection with the cold storage business that his Company acquired the two steamers, Chang-sha and Tai-yuan from the China Navigation Co., which vessels will trade between Australia and Hongkong. Before he entered into business in Australia, Mr. Yuill was with Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, and in 1878 was in charge of the Hongkong branch. The Hong flag of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire was at half mast to-day.

AIRCRAFT IN THE WAR.

Working with the United States.

America will make a bigger difference than most people, optimists included, think. The voting of \$125,000,000 for aerial warfare is a mere financial preliminary in administration that neither hides nor reveals the scale of America's plans. Our new Ally is bringing into this vital part of the war that persuasive energy that makes her so great in commerce. Vast as the sum voted is as compared with the five-figure total parsimoniously doled out in peace time, it probably would not seem extravagant if we could compare it with our own outlay on aerial warfare on the big scale in which we have at last realized it has got to be conducted.

America is going to lay this money out wisely. To an extent undreamed of by those who are too apt to judge from the more sensational and technically absurd newspaper cuttings that reach this country, the very closest possible co-operation between the American Air Service and our own best technical and military authorities is now in full swing, and has indeed existed from the day the United States declared war. Necessary though they are, one regrets the restrictions on the free discussion of the intensely interesting details of the system and of the big plans that are rapidly in the making. That they concern aerial offensive on a huge scale is, however, no orifice.

In flying craft the United States starts where we are to-day, quick to learn both from our successes and our mistakes, far less hindered than we have been. Her manufacturers having access to our best types will improve on them, unhampered by technical shibboleths. And there is not a doubt that the influence of the best of American designers and inventors will re-invigorate our own methods, official and manufacturing—that is, if the Air Board will act up to its office and ensure that our best brains have full scope. Among American machines are features and details deserving particular attention from the Royal Experimental Air Factory.

The only limits are those set by the more or less restricted supplies of certain woods, of labour, of aerodrome space, and the human material of which pilots are made. That there must be diversion of material and men from other activities goes without saying, and it is for our military leaders to decide to what extent the part to be played by aircraft justifies the diversion of energy from other military needs. Let them not again make the mistake—as they certainly have almost to this very hour—of failing to see the possibilities. There is plenty of evidence of myopia if one refers back either to Government or public treatment of aeronautics in Britain, France, and America both before and after the war began. Our present enemies saw clearer in some ways: they saw the need for high-power aero-engines—and in Germany there was no official emphasis on a particular design of modest power (air-cooled) to the discouragement of the others; their imagination ran to Zeppelins.

This matter of the engine is tremendously important. The lack has certainly on two occasions jeopardised our supremacy in the air, and has gravely handicapped our air services. It might almost have cost us the war. For the want of a shoe nail, might not a kingdom be lost?

Here the Americans have much leeway to make up, for—but not for the same reason—they have spent their energies on small motors. But the public must realize that the building of a vast aerial fleet takes many things. Labour has to be expended upon aerodromes, of which one seldom finds the surface ready made. It involves square miles of shed-room. It demands the training of tens of thousands of craftsmen and engineers in specialised directions. It calls for hundreds upon hundreds of instructors; and for thousands upon thousands of flying pupils, of whom three months of preparation eliminates a certain proportion of unfit.

STAR FILMS.

A Big Scheme for the East.

It will be pleasing news to lovers of high-class cinema productions in Hongkong to learn that Mr. Frederic Shipman, who has been so successfully touring Australasia, has decided to extend the scope of his operations to the whole of the Far East and will shortly commence the venture in this Colony. For the past three years there has been piloted, under the personal direction of Miss Mary Macfarlane, a series of "star" pictures throughout the Antipodes, and so enthusiastic has the reception given these special productions been, that the large field which the Eastern ports offer, is now going to be given attention and residents in all the more important centres of China, the Philippines, Malay States, Japan and even India will be given an opportunity of witnessing something different from the general run of cinema work. Miss Mary Macfarlane is at present in Hongkong arranging the opening of the scheme and informed the *Telegraph* to-day that the first of the films, "The Whip," "The Seven Deadly Sins," and "The Flame of the Yukon" will soon be shown here. The whole of these picture stories are triumphs of the latest development of histrionic art, and are but a beginning of what will prove to be a series of such works. It may be mentioned that Mr. Shipman's brother in America, who is connected with the cinema business, is always on the watch for big "stars" and keeps the producer here well-informed and supplied with the very best that the American market can offer.

It is a matter of interest to know that Miss Macfarlane was the first woman manager of such a venture in Australia and the success which has attended her efforts speaks volumes for the thoroughness and ability with which she has applied her talents to the task. Under her guidance the distribution and presentation of the films in this market should be as equally a profitable and pleasure-giving undertaking.

AFTER TWO YEARS.

Sequel to Theft of Bangles.

The story of how a man was arrested after committing a theft two years ago was told to Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, when a man was charged with stealing two gold bangles from a Chinese girl.

The complainant stated that defendant was formerly in the employ of the Government as a messenger and used to visit her as a friend. She was suffering from an illness and he said that he could cure her, as he had a friend who was a doctor and if she took the medicine he gave her, she would be cured. He gave her some medicine one day and, after taking it, she became giddy and had to be taken to the Government Civil Hospital. It was then that defendant stole the bangles. She did not really believe that defendant could cure her, nor was she cured yet, but she thought that she might as well take the medicine he gave her, as she did not think it could do her any harm.

It appears that the girl told another male friend of hers of the theft by defendant, and yesterday when he was walking in the street he saw defendant and had him arrested.

Inspector Davitt said that the bangles were pawned in Canton. The case was adjourned until to-morrow.

It is in some of these things that the United States, coming fresh into the fray, can do what perhaps we alone could never have done. They have been hard at it already, and by the early days of next spring the world may have great occasion for wonder.—*Observer*.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage
and
the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK
is
SAFE MILK.MOST DECORATED
WOMAN IN FRANCE.

Cross of Legion of Honour
for Heroic Nurse.

Paris, Aug. 13.—Miss Charlotte Maitre, wife of one of the deputies for the Saone-et-Loire, is probably the most decorated woman in France. Yesterday she received the Cross of the Legion of Honour, conferred by the President of the Republic for services in hospitals since the war began.

She worked first as a volunteer nurse on advanced medical posts, living the life of the soldiers at the front, and sharing their dangers and fatigues. She showed extraordinary courage under bombardments, and endured uncomplainingly the discomforts of the dug out.

While working with a hospital unit as a fully qualified nurse she was wounded by shell splinters, but refused to discontinue her labours. Twice she was mentioned in Army Orders—once in May last year while performing hospital work in the North, and later in Alsace, where her services were equally conspicuous.

The valiant lady has received already the War Cross with two Palmes, the Gold Medal for Epidemics, and the insignia given to the wounded. While nursing infectious cases she contracted disease on two occasions. Another devoted lady, Mrs. Edward Talk, an American who has founded the Stell Hospital at Bueil, near Paris, has also received the Legion of Honour. Mrs. Talk has been the benefactress of numerous works of charity in France, both French and American.

WORRY IS A DISEASE.

The disorder which causes its victims to worry, whether they have anything to worry about or not, is neurasthenia.

Neurasthenia is entirely distinct from hysteria, although the patient may have both diseases at the same time.

Neurasthenia often results from some nervous shock, such as the loss of a near relative, business reverses, or some severe overstrain on the nervous system. The patient is usually pale, showing that the blood is thin, and the first thing to do is to build up the blood, because anything that builds up the general health helps to correct the neurasthenic condition. Rest and a good tonic is the very best treatment in most cases.

Dr. Williams' pink pills are an ideal tonic for this condition, because they contain no alcohol or harmful drugs, and neurasthenic patients should avoid alcoholic stimulants.

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. has published a little book on nervous disorders that contains a chapter on Neurasthenia, in which the symptoms are fully described and the correct treatment given. The booklet is free to those who send a post card to 98 Essex Street, London, W.1.

You can begin Dr. Williams' pink pills to-day by getting a supply from your dealer, or direct and post free, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8.00, from the above address.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. B. R.
TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

THE INSTITUTE will re-open on MONDAY, the 15th October. Students should attend at Queen's College at 6 P.M. on that date, for Enrolment. Hongkong, 11th October, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
TUESDAY, the 16th October, 1917.

commencing at 11 a.m.
at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Godown No. 17 (Kowloon) (For account of the concerned)
41 Bales Hessian Cloth.
113 Bales Gunnies.
107 Bags Putchuk.
17 Chests Tea.

Also
A Large Quantity of loose Gunnies and Hessian Cloth.
"All more or less damaged by water."

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
Mr. GEO. P. JAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.

DOLLAR DIRECTORY

"NOW ON SALE
"YOU'RE IN IT."



SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

The nip in the air at night
causes one to feel the necessity of warmer

PYJAMAS

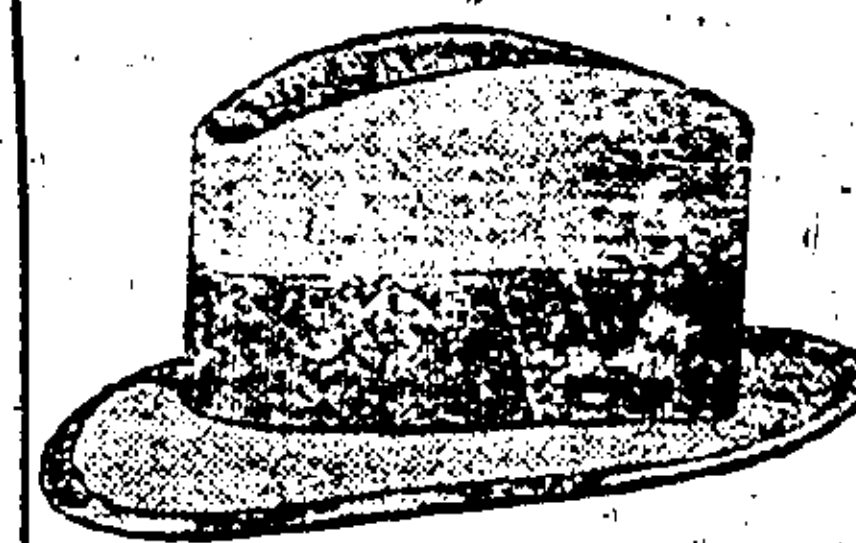
We have just received a large stock of Ceylonette Sleeping Suits suitable for present wear, which we are offering at special prices on account or high exchange.

\$4.75 per suit. 3 suits for \$12.00

MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 29.

Wm. Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346



JUST RECEIVED
NEW STOCK OF
FELT HATS.
NEGLIGES
IN ALL THE NEWEST
MATERIALS & SHAPES

MADE BY
GLYN & CO.
44, OLD BOND ST.
LONDON, W.

SINGLE & DOUBLE
TERAIS AND
STRAW HATS
IN THE
LATEST STYLES.



COLUMBIA

GRAFONOLAS
LATEST MODELS

JUST RECEIVED

PRICES FROM \$25.00 UP.
BASED on Present HIGH EXCHANGE.
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

THE TOP NOTCH.

"King George IV"
Scotch Whisky.

THE DISTILLERS' COMPANY LIMITED.
EDINBURGH.

SOLE AGENTS:
GANDE, PRICE & CO. LTD.
WINDY HILL CHATELAIN
2, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL HONGKONG
TEL. 1322.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and a half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.

Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.

One, Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.

Laundry—Gymnasium—Veranda Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.

Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.

Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Boud.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc. apply to Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.

J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong.

J. M. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE 42.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:-
EXILE GARAGE.

TEL. No. 1063.

DEB VORUX ROAD.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

| Destination. | Steamers. | Sailing Date |
|---|----------------------------------|---|
| L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira... | | |
| VICTORIA, B.O. & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, & Yokohama... | \$Tokiwa Maru Capt. Ogura | T. 15.130 {SATUR., 8th Dec., at noon. |
| SHANGHAI, Kobe, & Yokohama... | \$Kaga Maru Capt. Komatsubara | T. 12.500 {MON., 22nd Oct., at 11 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI, Kobe, & Yokohama... | \$Katori Maru Capt. Kon | T. 21.000 {SATUR., 27th Oct., at 11 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI, Kobe, & Yokohama... | \$Kashima Maru Capt. Tozawa | T. 21.000 {WED., 14th Nov., at 11 a.m. |
| NAGASAKI and Kobe... | \$Aki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa | T. 12.500 {SATUR., 20th Oct., at 11 a.m. |
| KOBE... | \$Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada | T. 12.500 {SATUR., 20th Oct., at noon. |

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.

\$ Wireless Telegraphy.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Leave Hongkong. |
|--------------|--------|-----------------|
| SIBERIA MARU | 19,000 | 15th Oct. |
| YENYO MARU | 22,000 | 25th Oct. |
| NIPPON MARU | 11,000 | 10th Nov. |
| SHIRYO MARU | 22,000 | 23rd Nov. |
| PERKIA MARU | 19,000 | 7th Dec. |
| KOKA MARU | 18,000 | 19th Dec. |

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERKIA MARU" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CHILE, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers: Tons. Leave Hongkong.
ANYO MARU 15,500 17th Oct.
KIYO MARU 17,000 24th Oct.
SEIYO MARU 14,000 31st Oct.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

T. DAIGO, Agent.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between

MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco:

S.S. Tjisondari 25th Oct. S.S. Tjikembang

Binlang Arakan

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of

saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points

in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:-

JAVACHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Managing Agents.

Hongkong, York Buildings.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

NOVEMBER 16, 1917 & JANUARY 28, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER

SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

THE ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET
COMPANY.Owners of The "SHIRE"
Line of Steamers.FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED
KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215, 2nd Fl. No. 10.

Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| For | Steamers. | To Sail. |
|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|
| NEWCHWANG | Singha | 12th Oct. at noon. |
| SHANGHAI | Anhui | 14th Oct. at d'light. |
| TIENSIN | Kueichow | 14th Oct. at d'light. |
| SHANGHAI | Sunning | 16th Oct. at noon. |
| SHANGHAI | Shantung | 18th Oct. at noon. |

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS: Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong October 11, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

| Steamer | From | Expected on or about | Will leave on or about | For |
|----------|------|----------------------|------------------------|------|
| Tijlajap | ... | 15th Oct. | 20th Oct. | Kobe |

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Buildings.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

| Steamships. | Captain | Leaving. |
|-------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| Hailong... | J. W. Evans | TUES., 16th Oct., at noon. |
| Hakun... | A. E. Hodgins | FRI., 19th Oct., at noon. |

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPraik & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

| For | Steamship | On |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| SHANGHAI | Wingsang | Sat., 13th Oct. at d'light. |
| MANILA | Loongang | Sat., 13th Oct. at 3 p.m. |
| TIENSIN via W'wei | Chipshing | Sun., 14th Oct. at d'light. |
| SHANGHAI | Wosang | Wed., 17th Oct. at d'light. |
| SANDAKAN | Mausang | Sat., 20th Oct. at noon. |
| MANILA | Yusang | Sat., 20th Oct. at 3 p.m. |

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai and carrying a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars of application.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, commencing calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Fuzhou and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Southern Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when convenient.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato. TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all

parts of the Commercial World.

BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—

the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL TEL. NO. 2000.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Increase of British Shipbuilding.

London, September 4.—Commenting on the rapid increase in shipbuilding to offset losses from the submarine campaign, the Cardiff correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says that two supplements published by Lloyd's Shipping Register show that between June 8 and July 17 more than 100 steamers, of which 53 are British, were added to the register. Most of these vessels are of large tonnage. The rate of construction is understood to be increasing rapidly.

China Coast Gazette.

Mr. W. T. Guy, from leave, has gone chief officer, Tatsung; Mr. H. Jory, chief officer, Tatsung, is on reserve; Mr. D. A. Smith, second officer, Kwaisang, has gone second officer, Namsing; Mr. R. E. Robinson, second officer, Wingsang, has gone second officer, Kwaisang; Mr. W. R. Radcliffe has been appointed second officer, Tatsung; Mr. E. L. Hurley, second officer, Tatsung, has resigned; Mr. J. A. L. Taylor, chief officer, Tatsung, has gone acting master, same ship; Captain J. M. Hay, of the Tatsung, is on leave; Mr. A. W. Taylor, second officer, Hangsang, has gone acting chief officer, Tatsung; Mr. M. McCarthy, chief officer, Kwaisang, has gone supernumerary chief officer, same ship; Captain A. C. Kennedy of the Tatsung, has gone master, Kwaisang; Captain H. S. Malkin, of the Kwaisang, is on leave; Mr. E. A. Thompson, chief officer, Loongsang, has gone chief officer, Wingsang; Captain M. Picknell, of the Wingsang, is on leave; Captain J. M. Grainer, of the Whatai, has resigned. Mr. E. Kirwan has been appointed master, Whatai.

N.Y.K. Liners for Pacific Service.

It was reported recently that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha had decided to shift the Fushimi Maru, Katori Maru, Kashima Maru, and Suwa Maru, the better and the larger of the N.Y.K. liners on the European run, to the service from the United States to Vladivostok for the transport of war munitions, as the result of a new agreement reached between the Japanese and American Governments. Though it is admitted that the four vessels mentioned are to be removed, the rumour that this step is a result of a Japan-American agreement is categorically denied. It is represented that the step is due to desire to ensure the safety of superior vessels. In this connection the "Mainichi" quotes Baron Den, the Minister of Communications, as saying, according to the "Japan Chronicle's" translation: "It is not advisable for the Fushimi Maru and other large and superior vessels to be left in dangerous waters in Europe. It is better to remove them to safer lines, such as the North American service, and to fill the gaps in the European regular service with other ships. The Government voluntarily urged the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to take this step with the object of safeguarding superior vessels. As a result, arrangements for the proposal are now being made, and the matter will be settled shortly. The man in the street says that the proposal is one of the conditions on which the United States will agree to supply iron and steel goods to Japan. This rumour is entirely unfounded. The fact is that the proposal to shift the four vessels on the regular European service to American waters was brought forward before the United States prohibited the export of iron and steel. Therefore, there can be no connection between this prohibition and the N.Y.K. proposal. It is said that the places of the four liners to be taken from the European service will be taken by the Shidzuoka Maru and the Yokohama Maru, now on the American run, and by two other vessels of the Tottori Maru type.

Carranza Working for the Allies.

A Washington semi-official statement says that General Carranza is making efforts to stamp out German propaganda in Mexico. He has seized quantities of German agents and has stopped pro-German meetings and cinematograph shows of alleged German victories.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1917.

TO-DAY'S COUNCIL MEETING.

GRATIFYING BUDGET SPEECH BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

OBJECTIONS TO "NO CHIT" BILL ANSWERED.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in Council Chamber this afternoon, when those present were:—
H. E. the Governor—(Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G.)
H. E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops, (Major-General F. Ventria).
The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Colonial Secretary.
The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney General.
The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, O.M.G., Director of Public Works.
The Hon. Mr. E. B. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs.
The Hon. Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, Colonial Treasurer.
The Hon. Mr. M. C. McI. Messer, Captain Superintendent of Police.
The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, O.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.
The Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
The Hon. Mr. Lau Cho Pak.
The Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, (Clerk of Council).

The following financial minutes, recommended by H. E. the Governor, were referred to the Finance Committee:—

A sum of \$1,750 in aid of the vote Education, special expenditure, grants, building grant for St. Joseph's College.

A sum of \$400 in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, purchase of "Lytholt" at the Peak.

A sum of \$122.69 in aid of the vote Judicial and Legal Departments, E.—Crown Solicitor, other charges, extra legal expenses.

The Budget.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding Eight million three hundred and sixty-eight thousand nine hundred and ten Dollars to the Public Service of the year 1918.

The Hon. Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The Ordinance specifies that the sum named shall be expended as follows:—

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Governor, ... | \$ 31,088 |
| Colonial Secretary's Department and Legislature, ... | 81,072 |
| Colonial Secretary's Department, Special Expenditure, ... | 650 |
| Secretary for Chinese Affairs, ... | 57,487 |
| Audit Department, ... | 30,581 |
| Treasury, ... | 67,622 |
| Harbour Master's Department, ... | 200,316 |
| Harbour Master's Department, Special Expenditure, ... | 500 |
| Imports and Exports Department, ... | 850,627 |
| Imports and Exports Department, Special Expenditure, ... | 300 |
| Royal Observatory, ... | 23,252 |
| Miscellaneous Services, ... | 446,700 |
| Judicial and Legal Departments, ... | 268,138 |
| Judicial and Legal Departments, Special Expenditure, ... | 180 |
| Police and Prison Departments, ... | 1,032,734 |
| Police and Prison Departments, Special Expenditure, ... | 700 |
| Medical Department, ... | 276,397 |
| Sanitary Department, ... | 398,466 |
| Sanitary Department, Special Expenditure, ... | 3,000 |
| Botanical and Forestry Department, ... | 52,584 |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Education, ... | 376,052 |
| Education Special Expenditure, ... | 4,350 |
| Military Expenditure, ... | 97,448 |
| Defence Corps, ... | 471,612 |
| Public Works Department, ... | 280 |
| Public Works Special Expenditure, ... | 608,700 |
| Public Works, Recurrent, ... | 1,685,800 |
| Public Works, Extraordinary, ... | 397,354 |
| Post Office, ... | 397,354 |
| Kowloon Canton Railway, ... | 392,335 |
| Working Expenses, ... | 76,385 |
| Special Expenditure, ... | 334,630 |
| Pensions, ... | 42,590 |
| Charitable Services, ... | 42,590 |
| Total, ... | \$ 3,368,910 |

In connection with the Estimates there were laid on the table several financial statements. That of the assets and liabilities on the 31st December, 1916, was as follows:—

| LIABILITIES. | |
|---|-----------------|
| Deposits not Available, ... | 674,573.47 |
| Postal Agencies, ... | 25,720.62 |
| Overdraft, Crown Agents' Current Account, ... | 829.33 |
| Total Liabilities, ... | 701,123.42 |
| Balance, ... | 2,308,785.20 |
| Total, ... | \$ 3,009,908.62 |

| ASSETS. | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Subsidiary Coins, ... | 282,283.66 |
| Advances, ... | 124,658.73 |
| Imprest, ... | 240.36 |
| House Service Account, ... | 6,586.21 |
| Crown Agents' Deposit Account, ... | 1,202,162.15 |
| Unallocated Stores, (P.W.D.), ... | 290,032.26 |
| Unallocated Stores, (Railway), ... | 145,999.05 |
| Coal Account, ... | 93,258.00 |
| Balance, Bank, ... | 856,688.21 |
| Total, ... | \$ 3,001,908.62 |

The assets and liabilities on 31st December, 1916, and 31st December, 1917, (estimated), were as follows:—

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Revenue, ... | \$ 13,833,386.86 |
| Expenditure, ... | 11,079,914.82 |
| Surplus, ... | \$ 2,753,472.04 |
| Debit Balance, (1915), ... | 452,886.84 |
| Balance of Assets, (1916), ... | \$ 2,300,785.20 |
| Revenue, ... | \$ 14,257,330.00 |
| Expenditure, ... | 13,690,170.00 |
| Surplus, ... | 567,160.00 |
| Balance of Assets, (1916), ... | 2,300,785.20 |
| Balance of Assets, (1917), ... | \$ 2,887,945.20 |

In the course of his speech on Budget, His Excellency the Governor said:—"It gives me much pleasure to be able to lay before you an even more satisfactory financial statement than I did last year. Last October I informed you that it was estimated that at the end of the year 1916 the balance of assets over liabilities would be \$1,003,643, but the actual balance amounted to \$2,300,785 or a sum of \$1,297,142 more than was anticipated. The revenue receipts up to the 30th June this year were \$385,559 in excess of expenditure and it is estimated that the balance of assets

over liabilities on the 31st December next will amount to \$2,887,945. I should, however, point out that no payment has yet been made to the Commonwealth Government in respect of the erection of buildings for, and the maintenance of, the prisoners of war and interned enemy subjects who were sent to Australia in January last year, and on subsequent dates. A statement of the amount due has been promised and payment may be made before the end of the year.

"It is estimated that the revenue for this year will amount to \$14,257,330 or \$1,015,330 more than the original estimate. Of this increase a sum of \$502,500 is due to the special war rate and will be paid to the Imperial Government. The balance is largely made up of \$250,000 from the Opium Monopoly and \$100,000 from Tobacco Duties. It is satisfactory to find that the yield from this new source of revenue is so much larger than was expected.

"The expenditure for the year, which was originally estimated at \$12,425,018 is now expected to exceed that sum by \$1,265,152. There have been savings in practically all departments and the excess is due to the gift of \$2,000,000 made by the Colony to the Imperial Government for war purposes. A sum of \$51,218 under the head Military Expenditure is due to the arrears of military contribution for 1916 being paid this year.

"The estimated revenue for 1918 is \$14,763,590 being \$1,521,590 in excess of the approved estimate for 1916, and \$508,200 in excess of the revised figures for the current year. This estimate includes a sum of \$1,007,000 from the special war rate, and as the revised estimate for this year includes a sum of \$502,500 from the same source, the estimated revenue for next year is almost exactly the same as the revised estimate for this year.

"As compared with the approved estimates for this year the principal increase (in addition to the sum of \$1,007,000 mentioned) of which explanations will be found in the footnotes are as follows:—Assessed taxes, \$21,400; forfeitures, \$7,400; liquor licences, \$21,000; opium monopoly, \$250,000; tobacco duties, \$100,000; China Companies fees, \$10,000, less for use of Government boats, \$11,000; medical examination of emigrants, \$5,000; public school fees, \$12,000; Sunday cargo working permits, \$20,000; survey of steamships, \$10,000; water supply and sewer rents, \$6,000; mess fees \$17,500; postage, \$10,000; goods (Through traffic), \$7,000; less land (Crown rent exclusive of New Territories), \$5,000; stone quarries, \$6,440; interest, \$46,000; compensation in lieu of rates, \$8,000; royalty payable by the Hongkong Tramway Co., \$7,500; total, \$680,240.

"The estimate of expenditure for next year is \$12,140,475, which is \$284,543 less than the estimated expenditure for the current year. The various increases and decreases in each department and the reasons therefor are fully set out in the Sessional Paper laid before Honorable Members. I would draw attention to the footnote in the sessional paper regarding certain errors in the estimated expenditure for this year, which have come to light when making the calculations of the increases and decreases in each department. I would remind you that owing to the pressure of work caused by the reduced staff of the Secretariat this useful abstract was not made last year. It is an absolute check on the figures, and if it had been made the errors referred to would not have occurred. The revised figures have been used by me in making the comparisons in the first part of this statement."

In the course of reference to the increases and decreases under various Departments, His Excellency said:—"In the Police Department, under personal emoluments, provision is again made for only 79 European constables and a saving of \$77,479 is shown. No less than 59 members of the Police Force have gone to the front, of whom I regret to say ten are reported to have been killed in action, while two Police Officers have been seconded for service under the Government of India for the duration of the war. Since I addressed you last year the members of the Police Reserve under Deputy Superintendent Jenkin have continued to perform their duties in an exemplary manner. Both the discipline and morale of the force are excellent, and I feel that the community is greatly indebted to these men for the valuable and gratuitous services that they render.

"Under 'Other Charges' an increase is shown of \$2,000 for the clothing and accoutrements of the Police Reserve, the Government having undertaken to supply the uniform and equipment of the Chinese Section, hitherto borne by voluntary contributors. The votes for coal for barracks and coal and oil fuel for launches and boats have been increased by \$29,025 due to the higher cost. Grants of \$1,500 and \$1,800 are included for the Police Service Band and for the rent of Police Reserve Headquarters. Decreases of \$1,000 each are shown under ammunition and arms while the vote for Equalisation of Exchange on Indian Police Remittances has been reduced by \$6,000."

Dealing with education, His Excellency stated that with a view to carrying out the recommendations of the recent Committee on the Teaching of English in the Hongkong Schools a vote of \$1,350 is inserted under Special Expenditure in order to improve the equipment of the District Schools.

Later in his speech, Sir Henry said:—"Under Military Expenditure the contribution to the Imperial Government is estimated to amount to \$2,721,412. The Hongkong Volunteer Corps and Hongkong Volunteer Reserve having been embodied in the Hongkong Defence Corps, the form of the Estimates has been recast. The Capitation Grants no longer appear and the posts of Inspecting Officer and Adjutant of the Volunteer Reserve have been abolished. The salary of the Administrative Commandant has been fixed at \$375 per annum with a house allowance of \$900; the allowance to the Adjutant has been increased from \$5 to \$7 a day and allowances are included for the Officers Commanding the Artillery and Engineer Companies. The subordinate staff, formerly paid out of Volunteer Corps Funds, is now shown under personal emoluments and one clerk for the Engineer Company has been added. Separate votes are inserted under Other Charges for all expenses of the Corps. The change brought about in the constitution of the Local Auxiliary Forces necessitated the retirement of Lieut. Colonel A. Chapman who for nearly twenty-five years had been connected with the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, for ten of which he was in command. I desire to express my appreciation of his long and faithful service in the Corps."

Dealing with public works, His Excellency said:—"The feature in the estimate is the programme of main road construction for which a sum of \$337,000 is provided, while a sum of \$247,500 will be expended in the improvement of existing roads. The great increase in the use of motor cars in the Colony and the growing necessity of opening up residen-

tial sites beyond the limits of Victoria and Kowloon has rendered it imperative for the Government to provide safe means for rapid transport. By their use in opening up new areas, in facilitating transport, and in rendering the Colony more attractive to visitors and residents, especially Chinese, who show a remarkable appreciation of motoring, these new roads will all tend to produce revenue of a permanent nature. They are therefore remunerative works."

In speaking on railway matters, Sir Henry regretted that the Fanling branch shows no signs of being able to pay its way, and said it may be necessary to close the line unless its productiveness increases.

Concluding his speech, His Excellency said:—"There is an estimated balance of Revenue over Expenditure of \$2,623,115, which, added to the estimated balance at the end of this year of \$2,887,945, makes a total of \$5,511,060. These figures are eminently satisfactory and while repeating the warning that I gave last year as to the necessity for husbanding our resources, I will take an opportunity later on of consulting Honorable Members as to what further help the Colony can give to His Majesty's Government. In this connection I will bring up to date the statement of the financial aid and other aid given by the Colony to Imperial War Funds and to War Charities, which I made to the Council in March. The amounts taken up through the British Banks in the Colony to the end of September are as follows:—

| | |
|---|-------------|
| British War Loans and War Savings Certificates, ... | \$1,145,000 |
| Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States Loans, ... | \$3,865,173 |
| (Straits Currency) | |

"The Hongkong and South China War Savings Association which was established in January last had received up to the end of September the large sum of \$1,011,440 (Straits Currency) and the number of members of the Association was 787. The Colony is deeply indebted to the gentlemen who formed and have carried on this association at no expense to the members, and to the Union Insurance Society of Canton who are the Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers. It has proved a great boon to the small investor, and we can only hope that the remaining sum which the Government of the Straits Settlements has reserved for the Association will all be taken up."

"In my statement last March I gave a list of the amounts contributed to various funds in aid of the war and to charities in connection with the war up to the 31st December, 1916, the total being \$84,192. Up to the end of September the War Charities Committee remitted a further sum of over \$13,000 and have expended locally for the working parties and in other ways a sum of \$84,030. The Jockey Club sent to St. Dunstan's Hospital a sum of \$3,900 and \$100 to the Blue Cross Society, while the St. Andrew's Society and the Masonic Bodies have also remitted large sums. The local branch of the Overseas Club subscribed a sum of \$1,690 for the purchase of an aeroplane and for sundry charities. I desire to make special mention of the generous gift of a battle plane by Mr. A. R. Lowe, and an aeroplane by Mr. Ho Fook. The various parties of ladies working under the auspices of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild have since the beginning of the war made 211,274 bandages, 30,271 garments and 11,158 knitted articles, while the Union Church working party and other private working

parties have all continued to supply many articles monthly.

"I should like to mention that from the 7th August correspondence from all regular troops stationed in Hongkong addressed to any place in Great Britain and Ireland, to any British Colony or Possession, and to all places in which British troops are engaged in military operations, has been transmitted through the post free of charge. Up to the September 30 the following articles had been posted and forwarded by the Post Office:—20,696 letters, 374 postcards, 330 other articles. Up to the 30th September, 472 men had proceeded from the Colony on active service with His Majesty's Forces, of whom I regret to say 33 have been killed in action. The Military Service Commission which I appointed in the spring did most useful work, resulting in the release of more than fifty men for service outside the Colony. The war still continues and I trust that the Colony will continue to make every effort in supporting His Majesty's Government both in the supply of men and money until the objects for which the Empire and her gallant Allies are struggling have been attained.

"It is proposed to take the second reading of the Supply Bill on Tuesday the 23rd October, as it is essential that the estimate should be forwarded on the 25th October in order that, in accordance with the Colonial Regulations, they may be considered and approved, or otherwise, before the end of the year."

Control of Licensed Premises. The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for the licensing and control of places where persons are lodged for hire.

In doing so, he said there were certain places where there was no proper or appropriate form of licensing. At present in the better class Chinese hotels, although some of them held restaurant licences, they had no licence appropriate to their case. The restaurant licence only controlled the restaurant, and the Immigration Ordinance only controlled the immigration of the form of licence of the Asiatic Immigration Ordinance was perhaps beneath the dignity of the better class Chinese hotels. This Ordinance would provide for a proper form of licence. It would be general, but at present it would only deal with the licences of boarding houses. Other classes of boarding houses would be dealt with thereafter if it were found necessary.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

No Chits.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911.

In the course of a speech seconding the motion, the Hon. Colonial Secretary dealt with a number of objections to the Bill. Referring to the matter of pecuniary losses to hotel-keepers, he said it was possible that there might be a temporary diminution in bar receipts, but the Government would not view such a result as a valid objection to the Bill, in view of the public benefit to be derived from it. Speaking with regard to the cumbersome nature of local coinage, he said the issue of one-dollar notes had recently been doubled and one could soon drop into the habit of keeping a few of these notes in one's pocket. After speaking of the losses incurred under the chit system and producing a bag containing chits amounting to about \$8,000, all signed at one hotel and practically irrecoverable, Mr. Severn spoke of "old custom" and said reform was in the air we breathed, but apparently

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are taken from the Manila Daily Bulletin:—

Anti-Conscriptionists Severely Punished.

San Francisco, October 3.—Four of those arrested here recently on a charge of having distributed anti-draft literature and who were accused of taking an active part in movements to embarrass the authorities in conscription, have been sentenced to three years imprisonment each.

Honolulu Talks With Sayville. Honolulu, October 3.—The new navy wireless at Pearl Harbour was officially opened here today; a communication being sent to the Sayville station, from which the Secretary of the Navy replied, sending his congratulations.

To Aid Coastwise Trade. Washington, October 3.—The House has passed a bill which will permit foreign vessels to engage in American coastwise trade. [If this Bill finally becomes a law it will affect the Philippines in that Japanese vessels calling at Zamboanga en route to Australia, or bound to Manila from that continent, may carry freight and passengers between the Philippine ports touched. The same will apply to British vessels calling at more than one port in the islands.]

not in the chits we drink. In regard to the chit system we were sadly behind the rest of the world; we practically go back to the old village inn where the inhabitants had their score chalked up on the taproom door. The Bill might not make a single person sober, who is by nature a drunkard, but it might restrict the number of casual drinks which a person is in the habit of taking between meals. It might also have the effect of preventing cases where persons addicted to drinking to excess, with no money, but an abundant thirst, have been able to obtain liquor in return for chits, with the result that they have lost their positions and their self-respect, their friends have had to pay their chits, and the persons concerned have had to be sent away from the Colony at further expense. He thought the Bill would be welcomed by managers and directors of local hotels.

The Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, in the course of a lengthy speech, dwelt upon the decrease there had been in recent years in the amount of drinking in the Colony, saying that whereas it was one of the wettest places in the East years ago, it was now one of the driest.

His Excellency stated that the Bill did not seek to decrease drinking at all.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock also objected to the Bill and went on to read letters which had been sent on behalf of the Hongkong Hotel and the King Edward Hotel to the Colonial Secretary protesting against it. He argued that as these hotels were in favour of the chit system there was no very great loss of money due to it. He also objected that the "reasons" for the Bill had not been stated until the last moment. There was absolutely no case for the measure.

The Hon. Mr. B. Shawan supported the measure, describing the arguments raised against it as ridiculous.

His Excellency the Governor concluded the debate by dwelling on the moral side of the question. The second reading was eventually passed and in Committee only a small amendment was made by the Attorney General, and the Bill was passed as amended.

REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ITALIAN PLOTTERS SENTENCED.

Rome, October 10.
The Court Martial has concluded on six men charged with causing incendiary fires at Genoa, an explosion in a munitions factory in 1916 and with having relations with the enemy. Three were sentenced to be shot, two to penal servitude for life, and one to twenty years' solitary confinement.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

Upwards of a Thousand Prisoners.

London, October 10.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports—Continuous heavy rain yesterday afternoon and evening made the ground sodden and very difficult for the passage of troops, but notwithstanding the stormy weather and the waterlogged ground we launched an attack in conjunction with the French with very successful results. The attack extended south-eastward of Broodseinde to Saint Jansbeek, a mile north-eastward of Bixchoote. The Australians on the extreme right advanced over the crest of the ridge eastward and north-eastward of Broodseinde and secured all their objectives. The Third Line Territorial Division on the right centre, comprising the Manchester, East Lancashire and the Lancashire Fusilier Regiments, advanced a mile northwards along the ridge towards Poeschelle, capturing all their objectives under the most trying and difficult circumstances with great determination and gallantry. A considerable advance was made in the centre between the main ridge and Poeschelle. Included in the captures are fortified farms and concreted redoubts. We completed in the left centre the capture of Poeschelle. The English, Welsh, Irish and the Guards on the extreme left of the British attack have taken all their objectives and have gained the outskirts of the forest of Houthulst, two miles north-west of Poeschelle. The French on our left flank crossed the Broombeek which is in flood and also gained the outskirts of the forest of Houthulst, capturing all their objectives, including several hamlets, and many fortified localities. Upwards of a thousand prisoners have already been counted. Much aerial reconnaissance and some artillery work were carried out on Monday. Two enemy machines were driven down and on the ground these targets were subjected to machine gun fire. Two of our machines are missing.

Terrible Weather Conditions.

London, October 10.
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters reports: At dawn the British and Australians again attacked along the Flanders ridges and pushed back the enemy to a depth in some places of about two-thirds of a mile. The battle extended further northward than the three previous operations since September 30, the French taking up the fight on the left. "The weather was about as bad as possible. Last evening, it was blowing a gale and rain fell in torrents, but the clouds broke at midnight and the stars shone. In the small hours it was quite clear, enabling the troops to be brought into their starting positions under more favourable conditions. The ground was very bad and the going extremely difficult. It was hardly likely that the Germans anticipated that we would endeavour to advance under such conditions. The troops found the Huns holding the front much more heavily than in any previous battle of this series. This suggests a return to the earlier defensive tactics depending upon manpower rather than on concrete. The rifle fire was not so heavy as usual, doubtless because the weapons were largely mud clogged. The bayonet and bomb were the principal weapons in the close fighting. The walking wounded returning are bleached and caked to the eyebrows with wet and mud. Nevertheless they are wonderfully cheerful. Early reports, though necessarily scrappy and brief, are most satisfactory. The advance, though slow owing to the badness of the ground and the poorness of the light, seems to have been general.

Here and there points of strong resistance were encountered. Daisy Wood was found full of German machine gunners. These were dealt with by tactics believed to be quite successful. There was still fighting near Reutel, but it has apparently gone in our favour. There was a hot struggle in and about Polderlock Chateau which was strongly defended by machine guns. The news is indefinite but it is believed that the situation here has been cleared up. Another centre of strong resistance is a brewery on the eastern outskirts of Poeschelle.

Prisoners are coming in freely. Hundreds are already caged.

Our flying men are doing splendidly chasing enemy aeroplanes whenever seen. At 7 o'clock this morning one of our formations over the German lines hotly engaged six Hun machines at a height of 10,000 feet.

At the moment of closing this despatch I hear the Germans are counter-attacking heavily astride the Ypres-Broome railway, but our people seem quite content with the situation here. The German retaliatory barrage is ragged and not very strong as a whole, although certain groups of guns are shooting fiercely at local spots. It is already pretty clear that this will be another fine day for our arms and those of our Allies who are understood to be progressing magnificently and sending back hundreds of prisoners.

An Amazing Narrative of Endurance.

London, October 10.
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters writing in the afternoon says: "To-day's splendid victory is an amazing narrative of endurance and dogged achievement. The men had to fight their way across, over 1,300 yards of ground which was a waste of shell holes, often so close that there was no foothold between them. They were braving a water and bounded with knee-deep ooze, the whole being incessantly swept with high explosive shells, shrapnel and machine gun fire. Yet they gained practically the whole of the day's objectives with exceptions so trifling that the clearing up is only a matter of time. The Germans were surprised, deeming an attack in such weather and in such terrain impossible. Moreover two divisions which had to bear the brunt of the attack had only taken over the line at 3 that morning and were unfamiliar with the surroundings and dog-tired with the long march. The prisoners include men of the 19th Division which has just arrived from the Russian front. This is the third division from the east which has been knocked out in five days. At 2 in the afternoon Adler Farm and Poeschelle brewery were taken, both having given trouble, wire and water causing delay at a spot called the Water-field. The latest news is that our troops are overcoming their difficulties. They have dug in all round Polderlock Chateau and it is only a question of how long the Boche machine-gunners can hold out. Our casualties are reported to be light. The prisoners doubtless run into four figures and these admit that these repeated hammer blows are demoralising and disorganising the German army. The heart of the fighting has been borne by the home battalions. It has been a truly great day. The plains of Belgium lie more at our feet than at any time since the dark days of 1914."

(Continued on page 2.)

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HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 11th OCTOBER, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

FRIDAY, 12th OCTOBER, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. 8.00 a.m. Honam.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

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9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday, at 7.30
a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
The attention of the Public is drawn to the special facilities afforded by the
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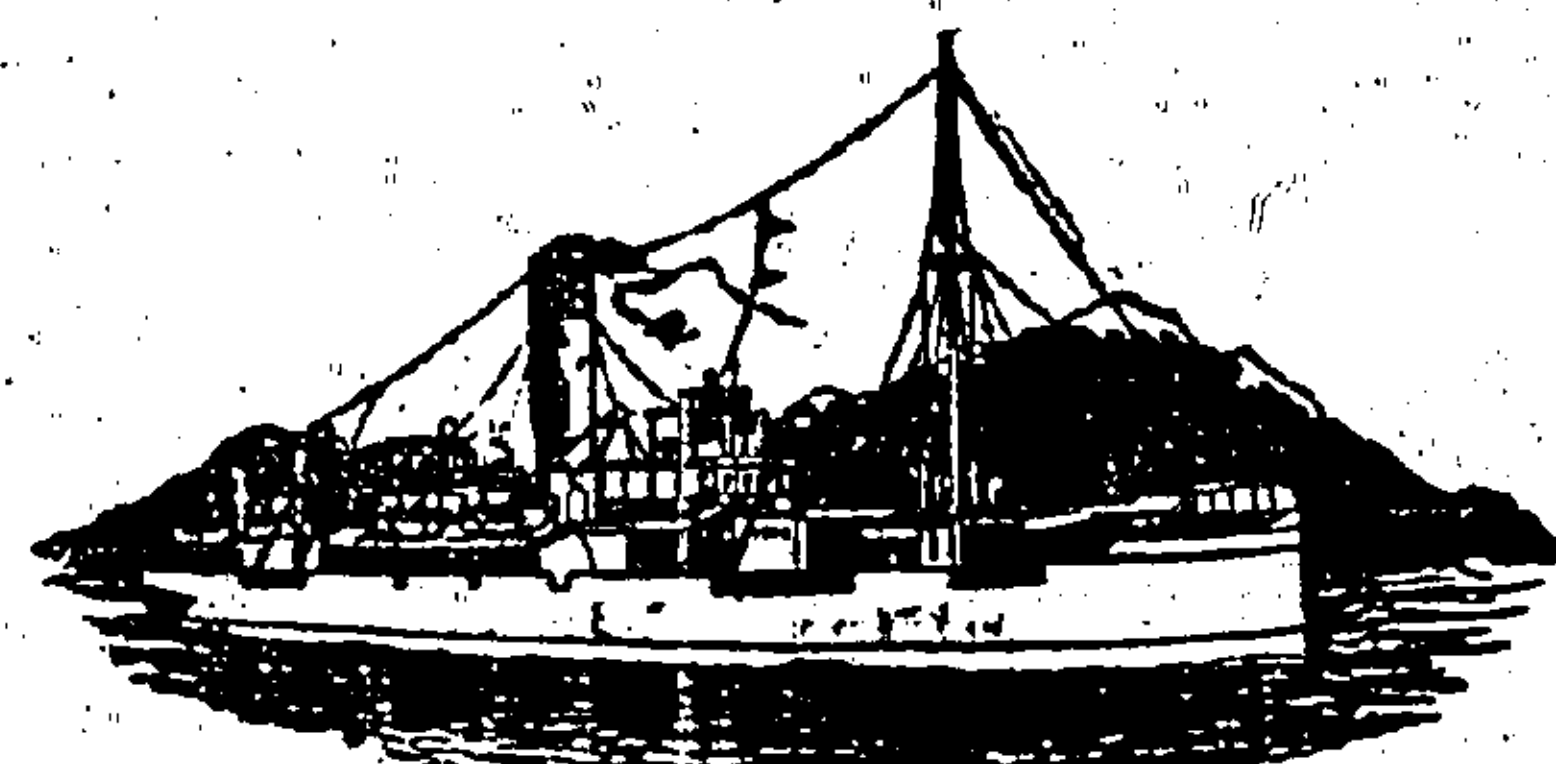
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having arrived from SAN
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go are hereby notified that all
goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra-hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf &
Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or
from the wharves delivery may
be obtained.

No claim will be admitted af-
ter the goods have left the Go-
dows, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after noon the 17th
instant, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer
must be presented to the under-
signed on or before the 20th
October, or they will not be
recognized.

All broken, chafed and damag-
ed Goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 16th instant,
at 10 a.m. by the Company's
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Hongkong 10th October, 1917.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 7.)

THE ANGLO-FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

The French Successes.

London, October 9.
 Reuter's special correspondent with the French in Flanders says: The French under General Antoine attacked at 6 in the morning in the direction of Mangelaere and the forest of Houthulst, crossing the marshy Steinbeck determinedly and ploughing their way through the rain sodden morass, driving out the Germans as they advanced and reaching the first line of their objectives in a little over two hours. By 8 they had taken Gambetta Farm, south of Mangelaere, and on the extreme left the village of Draicand. Three hundred prisoners, two guns and four machine guns were captured during the first hour's attack. By 11 Mangelaere was captured and passed by the French. The French are now within a thousand yards of Houthulst Forest, on the right, where they are advancing in touch with the British and on the left where they are advancing along the Coverbeck. The Germans in the forest must already be most uncomfortable as the forest lies low and after three days' downpour the duggouts must be flooded. The British from the positions already held last night overlook the rear of the forest roads from the east. The French are enclosing on the west, while an enormous number of guns are in a position to bear on it. This vast tangle of trees, wire and duggouts is 2½ miles north and south and 3½ miles east and west from the principal German artillery centre on this front. Already the Boches have been alarmed enough to withdraw a proportion of the artillery, especially the heavy guns. However there are still enough batteries in the forest to make a very serious obstacle. The enemy will doubtless offer a formidable resistance before abandoning a position of such importance on which they have spent much labour.

To-day's splendid results were obtained in the face of most disheartening conditions. Preparations for the attack were made in three days of atrocious weather, the country swimming with water. The discomfort of the men who had to spend the night before the attack crouching in flooded shell holes, soaked to the skin and in bitter wind are indescribable. It is hard to imagine a landscape more desolate. Fortunately the German artillery reaction was less than was expected and was obviously ill guided. In the morning the French aeroplanes did good work but in the afternoon persistent rain made observation impossible. General Antoine exploited the peculiarities of the ground to the utmost. It is notable that the German system of echelonment in depth again failed.

Germans Withdrawing Guns.

London, October 9.
 Reuter's special correspondent on the French front in Flanders says that the French are within a thousand yards of Houthulst Forest from which the Germans are withdrawing their heaviest guns.

A French communiqué states:—Our attack launched this morning developed brilliantly. Our troops after crossing the marshy brook of Broembek carried with admirable dash, on a front of 2,500 metres, the enemy's defences despite the difficulties of the ground and the bad weather. We captured the villages of Saint Jean, Mangelaere and Yeldhoek and numerous farms organised as blockhouses. The advance, which was of an average depth of two kilometres, brought us to the southern fringe of Houthulst Wood. The air service despite the gale co-operated actively in the attack, firing their machine guns at low altitude on enemy infantry and maintaining touch with our arms. The number of prisoners, hitherto counted is 300 of whom twelve are officers. There is artillery activity on the Aisne front.

THE PRICE OF MEAT.

London, October 10.
 Lord Rhondda, replying to an agricultural deputation, dealt with the complaint that the fixed prices of meat were not remunerative to the farmer. He referred to the danger of a world famine of meat in 1918 and said that if Sir R. H. Yapp's appeal for voluntary economy failed, he would without hesitation compulsorily ration the country. He agreed to postpone the lowest maximum price for cattle but refused further concessions. The nation was entitled to ask for sacrifices by all classes, including farmers.

CHANGE IN ALDERSHOT COMMAND.

London, October 9.
 Lt-General Sir Archibald Murray is succeeding General Sir Archibald Hunter in the Aldershot command. General Hunter is taking up an important position in the War Office. He has issued a farrowell order which states that Lord Kitchener on August 22, 1914 ordered him to proceed to Aldershot to train the new armies. Without wasting an hour he started and was at the training centre on Aug. 23. He pays a tribute to the officers and men who worked under him and eulogises the steady discipline and good behaviour of hundreds of thousands of soldiers of the new armies trained at Aldershot. The one regret he will carry to the grave is that he is not privileged to fight with the men he helped to train.

AMERICA'S WAR EFFORT.

Harrisburg, October 9.
 Mr. Baker, Secretary for War, in a speech said that before long America's fighting nucleus would aggregate more than 1,500,000. The nation had diverted its industries to war purposes so effectively that when our army takes its place abroad we shall be armed as well as any and better than most.

PORTUGAL'S PRESIDENT.

Madrid, October 9.
 The Portuguese President arrives to-day, King Alfonso meets him at the station.

MADAME TURMEL ARRESTED.

Paris, October 10.
 Madame Turmel has been arrested.

SERVICE PAY.

London, October 10.
 A Joint Committee of the Trade Unions, and of the Members of Parliament, has urged Mr. Lloyd George immediately to increase the pay of soldiers and sailors, by 100 per cent, with increases in other ranks below officers. Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that what had already been done had cost between £50,000,000 and £60,000,000. The Premier said that he sympathized with the objects of the Deputation and would refer the matter back to Sir Edward Carson's Cabinet Committee.

HARBOUR SWIM.

Finch's Third Win in Succession.

Well described as "The Blue Riband" of Hongkong Swimming, the Harbour Race excited a great deal of interest last evening, the first place once again going to J. C. Finch, who has now won the event for three years in succession. Originally started by our evening contemporary eleven years ago, the race has been an annual event of importance, except for the opening years of the war, when it was deemed advisable to suspend it. Since its re-commencement it has always attracted a good number of entries and this year no less than ten competitors started and finished this being an advance on last year, when only five men competed, though the number of paper entries was larger.

The race was timed to commence at 5.30 p.m. and before this time a large crowd had assembled at the V.R.O. and on the Praya. There were a number of launches and motor boats out, some of these being gaily decorated with flags. The official launch was also crowded. When the competing swimmers arrived at Kowloon, it was seen that the tide was nearly at the flood and that in the matter of current they would not have to be very mindful. If anything, there was a slight movement from west to east, but what was of more concern was that there was a fair wind blowing head on, making the water choppy and affecting the time. The competitors who entered the water on the word of Mr. D. K. Blair, who acted as starter, were J. C. Finch, A. V. Barros, G. A. V. Hall, C. Chos, Lance, Corpl. Jackson, J. Adams, S. A. Marcel, R. Lee, Bomdr. Watson and Corpl. White. It will be seen that an absentee was J. Johnston, who finished second last year and who has been unable to indulge in swimming this year, owing to doctor's orders.

The race soon became a single man affair as to who should finish first. Finch made a bee-line for the V. R. O. for some distance and was keeping a very fine course; the others spreading out both east and west of him, were gradually left behind. When about half way over, Finch made towards the west a trifle too much and was slower in covering the distance in consequence, although, when taking into consideration all the circumstances, he chose his course with understanding. The main of the swimmers were in a bunch but Chos and Barros were on the west and east extremes respectively. For a long way over, Barros was apparently second, but it was difficult to tell who would profit most by the positions they were occupying. Maintaining a steady and powerful stroke, Finch led the way home in a style that excited the admiration of the onlookers and there was quite a burst of applause when he touched the Praya Wall first in the good time of 25 min. 38secs. The record time for the swim is 22min. 28secs. and Finch's time last year was 23min. 24secs. Chos, who had kept to the west, came into the view of those on the Praya a good way ahead of Barros, a was closely followed by Lee and White. Without making a great deal of exertion, Chos finished second in 27min. 42secs., Lee was third with 28min. 53secs., Barros was fourth with 29min. 21secs., and Corpl. White was fifth with 29min. 44secs. All the other competitors finished but the difference in their times was such that they were not recorded.

The presentation of prizes took place in the V. R. O. later, this ceremony being performed by Mrs. Wilson. The winner became entitled to hold the cup presented by the *China Mail* when the race was inaugurated and in addition to this was presented with bonds in the Straits Settlements of 5 per cent. War Loan to the value of £100, these being presented by Mr. C. Edgumbe, who also gave a silver cup to the second place man. The V. R. O. presented a third prize and Mr. W. Logan gave a silver cigarette case to the first Service man to finish, the recipient being Corpl. White. In introducing Mrs. Wilson, Mr. W. Logan stated that the harbour race, which started in 1906

"OUR DAY."

Lady May Rose Fund.

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|------------------------------------|-----|---------|
| Subscriptions already acknowledged | ... | \$4,040 |
| Anonymous | ... | 180 |
| Rev. Pere L. Robert | ... | 50 |
| B. A. Nicholson | ... | 30 |
| Mrs. Joseph Gould | ... | 25 |
| Mr. W. J. Tatchar | ... | 25 |
| Mr. E. Irving | ... | 20 |
| | | \$4,290 |

COAL SHORTAGE IN AUSTRIA.

Minister says it has become a Vital Question.

Basel, Switzerland, August 29.—Herr von Hasemann, the Austrian Minister of Public Works, startled the Austrian Chamber of Deputies yesterday by giving it as his official opinion that the coal shortage had become a vital question for Austria-Hungary, according to Vienna advices to-day. The situation, declared the Minister, was one which must be faced with utmost optimism and with the utmost seriousness.

In an effort to remedy matters, continued the Minister, 12,800 miners have been brought back to the mines from the front, but during August the authorities had been unable to effect an increase in production because of the undernourishment of the workers, and their consequent inability to work hard or put in long hours. The failure of the men to achieve the desired result was due, not to bad faith, but to impotence, he pointed out, and they must be accorded extra rations, even at the expense of other classes of the population.

After the Ministerial speech had been delivered, the economic committee of the Chamber introduced a bill creating a Government monopoly of coal, and authorising the Government to forbid the heating of all places of amusement except theatre and museums, and to close luxurious hotels.

for a prize presented by the *China Mail*, this being continued until 1915. When the war broke out most of the men went under arms and the race had to be withdrawn, to be revived in 1915, since when the winner had been Mr. Finch, this making his third successive win (applause). The race might be called the Blue Riband of swimming in Hongkong. No man unless he had tried to swim the harbour knew the hardship and the energy and training required to accomplish it. In addition to winning the first prize Mr. Finch had obtained the prize of \$100 in War Bonds presented by Mr. C. Edgumbe. In connection with this he would like to mention the amateur status of the winner. This could not be regarded in the same light as in pre-war days. In those days it was impossible to swim against soldiers for the reason that they received money prizes from their regiment, which was looked upon as making them professionals. However during war time, as the Amateur Swimming Association would inform them, the rules did not apply. In Mr. Finch receiving the War Bonds he still remained an amateur. After thanking Mr. R. C. Wittchell for the work he had done he called on Mrs. Wilson to present the prizes, and this pleasant duty performed, the lady was given three hearty cheers.

In addition to the prizes for the harbour swim the Water Polo Shield, won during competitions in 1916, was also presented, this being handed to Mr. Finch, who captained the winning team.

The starter of the day's race was Mr. D. K. Blair, the judges Mr. Percy Smith and W. Logan, and the timekeepers Messrs. A. E. Alves, A. McKirdy, B. C. Wittchell and D. K. Blair.

IRELAND AND THE EMPIRE.

Subtleties of National Perversity.

Writing in the Observer, an Irish Judge says:—From the Englishman's point of view the real Irish difficulty is the fact that no one in public life in Ireland, whether in the north or the south, says exactly what he means or means exactly what he says. I do not suggest that Irish, any more than other politicians, have any desire to mislead; but in Irish public life there are many circumstances which make it impossible or inexpedient for them to speak their mind fully and freely. At a public meeting in Liverpool a few years ago Sir Edward Carson broke down in his speech and shed tears, and his astonished audience swore by their gods that those tears called for the prompt and effective intervention of the British people. A few years later, in the House of Commons, Mr. John Dillon made the flesh of his listeners creep by describing the Sinn Fein rebellion as a clean fight and the rebels who had fallen as heroes, and the Parliamentarians who heard him thought for one wild moment that he was about to take the field of battle himself. But he did not, and he had no intention of doing so. His warlike words, however, and Sir Edward Carson's tears doubtless had the effect that was intended.

All through the Irish controversy runs the same vein of make-believe. Mr. Redmond is attacked by the extremists on account of his "weakness," when in reality it is his honesty and his loyalty to the Empire that is the cause of offence. Lord Hartington is fiercely attacked for reporting that the younger members of the Roman Catholic clergy were to some extent responsible for the Sinn Fein outbreak, although everyone in Ireland knew what he said was true. The Irish Party was till recently attacked by the Ulstermen as being the party of disorder and disloyalty, when in reality it was the constitutional policy and methods of that party that were feared and disliked. The Sinn Feiners rose in arms to establish a republic in Ireland because (as one of their speakers said at a public meeting) the Government had not established enough ammunition factories and other war work in Dublin.

What is a perplexed Saxon to do with a race for whose destiny he has made himself responsible, whose intermingling politics and pretence so recklessly? Thirty years ago a great Englishman said: "Give them twenty years of firm government"; and an equally great Englishman said: "Give them Home Rule." Ireland has not yet got Home Rule, and it has had a sort of firm government. Quite recently a new formula has been proposed: "Give them whatever they agree upon themselves."

The main bar in the way of an agreement in Ireland is the unfortunate fact that neither side understands the other's point of view. The south regards the north as having lost its soul in the pursuit of material prosperity, and mingled with that belief is perhaps a soupçon of jealousy that it has been deprived of the opportunity of losing its soul in the same way; whilst the north regards the south as a race of people hopelessly irremediably, and eternally "agin the Government." They think that amongst the Irish—no mark to an old Elizabethan phrase—the critical and destructive faculty is too highly developed, that Ireland (apart from North-East Ulster) is yet in the state in which Italy was at the time of the Guelphs and the Ghibellines, and that there is no hope for the country. The question for British statesmen is this: Is Ireland to be regarded for all time as the Peter Pan of the nations—the boy that will not grow up? Or is it that Ireland has not yet been given the opportunity to grow up?

With the map of Irish history spread out before one's mind's eye there is no doubt that much can be said for the view of the pessimist. Two events in modern

history are very much in point. In 1782 Grattan achieved a constitution for Ireland, which was independent in all but name; but the patient work of Grattan's life time was recklessly thrown away sixteen years later, and Pitt came to the conclusion—wrongly, I think, but not unjustifiably—that Irishmen in the mass could not be trusted. The Sinn Feiners of the day began a rebellion of ferocious intensity, which was put down with ferocious rigour, and which eventuated in the Union. Grattan, broken-hearted and despairing, protested that England was adopting the wrong course; but of what avail were his eloquent words in the face of the treasonable acts of his countrymen? Similarly in the forties, when O'Connell's repeal movement was making good progress, the Young Irelanders arose in their day and again wrecked the patient work of many years. Having succeeded in their appointed task of destroying—not England, but the constitutional efforts of their countrymen—they disappeared from history and from memory, except when certain little green-bound volumes, full of beautifully expressed hymns of hate, are taken down from the shelves whenever the work of the wrecker is again afoot.

But the problem cannot be solved by grumbling merely at the fiery spirit of the Irish. That spirit is there, engendered through seven centuries of striving after unrealised and unattainable ideals; and it must remain a danger to Ireland instead of an asset to the Empire so long as succeeding generations of clever young men have nothing to do in their own country but, as civil servants, serve the Government that they do not understand, or as national school teachers fill the younger generation with their own vicious.

But why should not the eager spirit of Irishmen be harnessed and utilised in the service of the State and of the world? It is an axiom now of industrial effort that in the process of manufacture nothing should—nothing need be wasted. All the elements of the raw material must be used up. The principle is equally applicable to social and political effort. In the carrying on of the Empire there is assuredly a place for every intellectual and moral quality of the race of which it is composed. The spirit of the Irish—in a diluted form, the cynic will say—has done splendid service to the Empire; but, diluted or undiluted, it is capable of doing infinitely more. It has been said that the worst thing about Ireland is that there are too many Irishmen there. The statement, apart from its flippancy, is not without a certain meaning. The real trouble, however, is that there are so few Irishmen giving to the other parts of the Empire the benefit of their enthusiasm, their fire, and their thoroughness. Charles Gavan Duffy, after a stormy career at home, goes to Australia and becomes Prime Minister.

A brave Irishman kills half a company of Germans, and captures two or three machine-guns; and the British people fall down and worship him. A few hundred mad Irishmen run amok in Dublin on an Easter Monday and cause the destruction of the finest parts of the city; and Great Britain stands aghast with horror. But the spirit that animates O'Leary to heroism is the very same as that which carries M'Donagh to his doom. In a Parliament of hard-headed, practical Englishmen, just when a world-war is about to begin, it is the speech of an Irishman that brings about a wave of enthusiasm and carries the country over a very difficult and depressing time. It is the same fiery eloquence that, wrongly applied and used in a mad Parliamentary election, gives a temporary success to an impossible policy and a mad propaganda, and plunges all thoughtful Irishmen into the depths of despair.

In spite of the dark clouds around, however, the future is not without hope in Ireland. The bringing together of a hundred Irishmen from the four provinces to discuss the possibility of a settlement of an age-long quarrel is an achievement in itself which no one would have thought possible but the great man with the rolling eye and the understanding heart who

NORTH CHINA FLOODS.

The Breaches in the Yellow River.

Peking, Oct. 4.—The Ministry of the Interior reports that new breaches, measuring 1,200 ft. and 600 ft., have occurred in the Yellow River bend near Fan-chuang, in Chihli province.

Heiang Hai-ling, who has been specially charged with the care of the flood relief work, has reported to the Cabinet that not less than \$5,000,000 will be required for this purpose.

Peking, Oct. 4.—Japanese Consular reports from Tsinanfu state that the southern bank of the Yellow River broke on the 27th of last month near Fan-chuang and Taichien, the waters flowing towards Hobeihien. The local authorities have been doing their utmost to repair the breaches but have not been successful up to the present. The northern bank of the Yellow River being a high dyke while the Grand Canal has silted to the level of the surrounding country, there is no fear of the Yellow River flowing into Hobeihien. The reports in the newspapers that the Yellow River has broken its northern bank may be a misrepresentation of the above fact.

Although the Yellow River is higher than in ordinary years by 15 feet, its waters have been going down three to four inches during the past few days and therefore, unless there is another heavy downfall of rain, there is no fear of further floods.—N. O. Daily News.

DAMAGED MAIL ARRIVES.

Due to Sinking of a Ferry Boat.

The Post Office issues the following notification:—The mail dispatched from London via Siberia to Hongkong, on August 23, was received to-day badly damaged by water. This was caused by the sinking of the ferry-boat by which the mail was being conveyed from Pakon to Nanking.

In connection with the above, the following from the N. O. Daily News is of interest:—Nanking, Oct. 4.—Mails have been recovered from the sunken Tientsin-Pakon Railway Ferry-boat. Peihuang, to the extent of 200 bags and over 300 covers for Szechuan and points of the Szechuan-Nanking Railway. Only 35 bags have been recovered for Tientsin. The Tientsin-Pakon Railway will again open for through traffic to-morrow.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

Civil Service v. R. G. A.

The following will represent the Civil Service Club on their own ground at 2 p.m., on Saturday next:—Hon. C. Severn, O. M. G. (Captain), E. W. Hamilton, R. C. W. Wood, T. McCormack, R. E. O. Bird, B. W. Blidbury, W. H. Dixon, W. H. Edmunds and P. T. Lambie. Reserves, O. Sars and F. Ling; umpire, W. H. Woolley; scorer, W. Fincher.

THE COUNCIL MEETING.

The Legislative Council meeting is sitting as we go to press. At it, His Excellency the Governor delivered his Budget speech; and the Bill aiming at the abolition of the obit system was also discussed.

A report of the proceedings will appear in an Extra.

has now the destinies of the Empire in his hands. The people of Ireland are already breathless with astonishment that such a thing could have happened, and a strange thing is taking place, the man who worked this wonder may be able to do more.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Leipzig Fair.—Forty thousand exhibitors and buyers have entered the official lists of the autumn fair which has begun here, and the attendance exceeds that of peace time. Most of the visitors here are from Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey, and European neutral countries. The exhibits indicate that light manufacturing industries in Germany continue without interruption, and that the shortage in many raw materials has been offset by newly created substitutes. War-time food products, and substitutes for textiles are attracting the most attention, as much ingenuity has been displayed in their manufacture. Among other features of the exhibits are new metal compositions used in the manufacturing of lighting fixtures.

A New German Fibre.—A German inventor claims to have devised a new method of producing fibre by spinning it from the stalk of the broom plant, which grows largely in that country. According to the patent specification, the broom is first treated by steaming it in a closed boiler, after which it is passed through smooth rollers. These remove the soft pulp and leave the stringy fibrous mass ready for further treatment. In order to separate the resinous material which still adheres to the fibre, the crushed mass is again treated in the boiler with high temperature steam, with the addition of ordinary soda. It is then placed on slabs to dry, or treated in a hydro-extractor. Any woody matter that may still adhere to the fibre is then removed by passing the mass through slatted rollers and then beating it with mechanical flails. The fibre is then left clean and ready for spinning.

German Tax on Coal to Sweden.—Swedish industrial and business circles are stirred greatly by a Stockholm message, over an export tax of 20 kroner a ton which Germany has put on all coal for shipment to Sweden. The tax is effective at once, no matter when the order for the coal was given. Germany also has imposed a tax on parcel post, payable after August 15. In some circles it is urged that the Swedish retaliation by putting a tax on Swedish products, especially iron ore, but nothing has yet been decided. Export license for wood pulp for England, France, and Italy have been extended greatly. This is taken as a sign of better commercial relations between Sweden and the Entente Powers. Altogether permission has been granted for the exportation of 120,000 tons of wood pulp. This action is supposed to be in connection with the energetic efforts of the Government to persuade Swedish shipowners to send their vessels to England.

Rubber-Seed Oil.—A preliminary inquiry into the possibility of the commercial utilisation of the seed of the rubber tree for oil production has been undertaken by the agricultural authorities in the Federated Malay States. From time to time suggestions have been made for the utilisation for this purpose of the seeds of the cultivated Para rubber tree, as large quantities of the seed go to waste on the rubber plantations of the Middle East. Experiments have proved that not only is the oil extracted from the seed suitable for various purposes but that the residue can be used for cattle food or as fertiliser. In his report on Agriculture in the Federated Malay States in 1916, the Director of Agriculture states that with the co-operation of a number of estate owners near Kuala Lumpur, who supplied seed at the cost of collection and packing, shipments aggregating 25 tons were sent to Hull (England), where a firm of oil-seed crushers has undertaken to advise on the economic possibilities of the oil and as to the plant necessary for its extraction. It is not considered that it will be economically possible to ship seed to the United Kingdom to be crushed there, but that one or more crushing plants might be established in the Federated Malay States. The oil would be shipped to the United Kingdom, the residue being

OUR DAY

18th OCTOBER 1917.

DRAWING OF WAR BONDS
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

WILL PRESENT

FREE

ONE TICKET
FOR EVERY \$20.00
WORTH OF GOODS

FOR CASH ONLY

PURCHASED IN THEIR STORE

(SHIP CHANDLERY DEPT. EXCEPTED).

TICKETS WILL BE ISSUED

FROM SEPTEMBER 26 TO OCTOBER 16.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

CHILDREN STARVE BY THOUSANDS.

The Troubles of the Near East.

More than 60,000 children under twelve years of age, all dependent on outside relief for necessities of life, are in Lebanon, and an additional 25,000 orphans are in Syria, not including Palestine, according to reports of missionaries from the Near East who recently arrived in America. It was asserted by the missionaries that it was extremely doubtful if many of these children could survive the coming winter, if relief does not reach them in a more substantial form than heretofore.

In many instances, the missionaries said, little children scarcely old enough to feed themselves were found by relief workers living absolutely alone, begging for enough food to keep them alive, and failing in that, subsisting on grass. The majority of these were girls, who had survived owing to their greater powers of resistance or to having been fed by their brothers, who starved.

The Turkish authorities are doing all in their power for the children, the missionaries said, and hospices have been opened in several places in charge of Turkish women. The number of needy children reached, however, is small compared with the number in actual want.

marked locally. In order to test this proposition a motor has been ordered to complete the oil-crushing plant which was installed by the department prior to the war, and it is hoped to carry out some experimental crushing on a commercial scale in the course of the present year. Investigations as to the effect of prolonged storage on the oil content and solidity of the seed are also being made by the department.—*Board of Trade Journal.*

SHELL-MAKING AT 74.

King's Medalist Who Came from Australia.

Among the recipients of the King's medal for services of special merit to the Empire in manual and other work, announced in a recent list of honours, was Mr. Thomas Harper, of West Bromwich, a man of 74 years. Mr. Harper returned from Australia, in spite of his great age, and started shell-making with Messrs. T. Hackett and Sons, ironfounders, West Bromwich, a firm for whom he worked before going to Australia, and of which his son-in-law, Mr. Thomas Hackett, is a partner. He is doing his 54 hours' work a week, although the strain is great, and he has sometimes fainted at his bench.

When war broke out, Mr. Harper, who is an old Volunteer, was working on his son's cattle ranch in Australia. "But (he told a correspondent) when I read Lord Kitchener's appeal for men, I said: 'Here's one that's off to the old country. If I can do nothing else I can drill recruits, and that will release a younger man.'"

Travelling at his own expense, Mr. Harper reached London on July 4, 1915, came straight to West Bromwich, and started on munition work on the Monday morning. He has been at it ever since, except for a short interval when he poisoned his hand.

"I can't rest when I know my country needs shells," is the veteran's explanation of his long journey and his persistence in continuing at hard manual work at his age. Every morning Mr. Harper rises at 4.30, and retires to rest at 8.15. He is a teetotaler and non-smoker, and he attributes his good health to his abstemious habits and his continuous walking exercise.

AUSTRIA AND U.S.A.

The Possibilities of War.

The possibility that Austria and perhaps other allies of Germany may soon declare war against the United States, because of the financial aid given to Italy, is recognised by U.S. Administration officials. It was carefully explained on August 28 that there is nothing in the existing situation, either diplomatic or military, that would cause the United States to take the initiative, but that an anomalous state of affairs exists that may result in broadening the war, was not denied.

Relations of the United States with Germany's allies are defined as still a state of broken diplomatic relations. Officials hesitate to describe them as unfriendly, although admitting that they could hardly be called friendly. The policy of extending aid to the countries fighting certain of Germany's allies, without having declared war against Germany, will be continued, and it was admitted that Austria or any other ally might perhaps not improbably construe such assistance as a warlike act.

"I have been a big walker in my time," he said. His longest walk was from Cheltenham to West Bromwich, 56 miles, in a day and a night. He has walked to London and back several times, and when in business thought nothing of taking an afternoon's stroll to Kent Hills and back, a distance of 13 miles each way. His longest walk was 186 miles in five days.

When the war is over he looks forward to a visit to Canada, where a son-in-law has made his home.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

North China b. 110

Unions b. 785

Yangtzes b. 230

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. 131

H.K. Fires sa. 350

SHIPPING.

Douglases b. 73

Steamboats sa. 17.50

Indos (Del.) b. 95

Indos (Pre.) b. 95

Shells b. 107 1/2

Ferries s. 29

REFINERIES.

Sugars b. 82

Malabons sa. 29

MINING.

Kailans b. 40 1/2

Langkats n. 14

Raubs sa. 22.50

Tronohs n. 28 1/2

Urals n. 30 1/2

Oriental Cons. n. 28 1/2

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.

H.K. Wharves sa. 85

Kowloon Docks sa. 117 1/2

Shai Docks n. 72

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals b. 89

H.K. Hotels b. 90

Land Invest. n. 88

Hypreys Est. n. 86

K'loon Lands n. 80

Shai Lands n. 74

West Points n. 85

Reclamations n. 115

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos b. 160

Kung Yike b. 151

Shai Cottons b. 114

Yangtzepeeps b. 5.75

Orientals n. 40

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos n. 64

China Light & P.b. 41.10

Providents s. 72 1/2

Dairy Farms b. 21 1/2

Green Islands sa. 72.25

H.K. Electrics n. 48

H.K. Ice Co. n. 149

Ropes b. 23

Steel Foundries n. 10

Trams, Low Level b. 86

Trams, Peak, old s. 81

Trams, Peak, new s. 80

Laundries b. 83

U. Waterboats n. 113

Watsons s. 86

Wm. Powells s. 85.50

Morning Posts n. 29

CORRECTED TO MON THURSDAY OCTOBER 11, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

October 6th, 1917.

SELLING.

T/T Demand 2/9 1/2

30 d/a Demand 2/9 1/2

60 d/a Demand 2/9 1/2

4 m/a Demand 2/9 1/2

T/T Shanghai Nom.

T/T Singapore 117 1/2

T/T Japan 128 1/2

T/T India Nom.

Demand, India Nom.

T/T San Francisco 66

T/T Java 155 1/2

T/T Marks Nom.

T/T France 353 1/2

Demand, Paris 384

BUYING.

4 m/a L/C 2/10 1/2

4 m/a D/P 2/10 1/2

30 d/a L/C 2/10 1/2

60 d/a Sydney & Melbourne 2/10 1/2

30 d/a San Francisco & New York 67 1/2

4 m/a Marks Nom.

4 m/a France 4.00 1/2

6 m/a France 4.05 1/2

Demand, Germany 66 1/2

T/T Bombay Nom.

Demand, Bombay Nom.

T/T Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Manila 132

Demand, Singapore 117 1/2

On Haiphong 45 1/2, prem.

On Saigon 45 1/2, prem.

On Bangkok 55 1/2

Sovereign 7.10 Nom.

Gold Leaf, per oz. 47

Bar Silver, per oz. 45 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER 100.

Oman, 100 Rs. 14 1/2

Hankow, 100 Rs. 14 1/2

Hongkong, 100 Rs. 14 1/2

Shanghai, 100 Rs. 14 1/2

Tientsin, 100 Rs. 14 1/2

Yokohama, 100 Rs. 14 1/2

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,

Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中

Capital (14 Paid up) — France 45,000,000

(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board: Andre Berthelot.

General Manager: A. J. Farnotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue de la Paix, PARIS

BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Bank of America & Co.

In ITALY: Banco Commerciale Italiano.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2532

5, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

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| 8.45 P.M. | NO | 8.45 P.M. | " 15 MIN. |
| 9.00 P.M. | NO | | |

Golofina

The
Smoke
of
Connoisseurs.

Try
Perfectos.

Highest
Grade
Jamaica
Leaf.

Try
Bouquets.

"PERFECTO"
Actual Size.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

TUESDAY, the 16th. October
1917.

commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at St. George's (5 Robinson Road)
A Quantity of Valuable House-
hold Furniture

comprising:—

Silk tapestry covered Chester-
field couch and armchairs, tapestry
and plush covered drawing room
suites, teak hatstands, card table,
bookcases, curio cabinet, flower
stands, brass fenders, marble
clock, engravings, fine Axminster
pile carpets, rugs, white lace
curtains, etc. etc.

Teak extension dining tables
and chairs, teak sideboard with
bevelled mirrors, dinner waggon,
ice chest, dinner and dessert ser-
vices, silver vases, cups and table
ornaments, electric table fans,
cutlery, glass ware, etc. etc.

Double brass and brass mount-
ed iron bedsteads, teak single
and double wardrobes with
bevelled mirrors, teak dressing
tables, marble top washstands,
Shanghai baths, patent porcelain
baths, etc., etc.

Also

A few pieces of Canton black-
wood comprising Curio cabinet,
tables and jardiniere.

And

1 Cottage piano by Collard
and Collard.

1 Iron safe by Phillips & Sons.

2 Sets golf clubs.

On view from Sunday the
16th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
Auctioneer

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS

1917 Overland Touring Cars,
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

MONDAY, the 15th October
1917.

commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at No. 13 Austin Avenue,
Kowloon.

The Whole of the Valuable
Household Furniture
comprising:—

Tapestry covered couch and
easy chairs, Blackwood cabinet,
table, music stand, flower-stands
and teapots, Brussels carpets
lace curtains and ornaments,
teak overmantels.

Teak sideboard, dinner wagon,
dining table and chairs, dinner
set, crockery and E. P. ware,
etc., etc.

Teak double bedstead and cot,
double wardrobes with bevelled
mirrors, teak toilet tables and
washstands, chest-of-drawers,
goysier, etc.

Also

Pantry and Kitchen requisites

On view from Sunday the
14th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

**THE CHINA LIGHT AND
POWER CO., LTD.**

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY
GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will
be held at the offices of the
Company, St. George's Building,
No. 6 Consueat Road, Victoria,
on SATURDAY the 20th day of
October, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for
the purpose of receiving a statement
of accounts and the report of
the General Managers for the
year ending the 31st July 1917,
and electing a Consulting Com-
mittee and auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of
the Company will be CLOSED
from 15th to 20th October, 1917,
both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 5th October, 1917.

NOTICES.

MASSAGE.

MR. HONDA.

Trained into Massage.

Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.

WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES

IF REFERRED.

No. 218 QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

ASAHI BEER.



POST OFFICE.

On and after the 1st October, 1917, the
rate of postage on letters from Hongkong
to Tientsin, Cheong Ching, and Whampoa
will be 4 cents for each ounce or fraction
thereof.

Correspondence addressed to enemy
subjects in China, Japan, Siberia, and
Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mor-
occo cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bel-
garia and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United
Kingdom will in future be forwarded
from Hongkong in bags and the Public
are therefore advised to pack such parcels
very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate
addressed to Yunnanfu and Mengtze and
other places in the Province of Yunnan
should be superscribed with the words
"For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the un-
dermentioned articles are prohibited
from importation into the United King-
dom, either by letter post or by parcel
post:—

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured;
including gold coin and articles containing
partly of or containing gold. All manu-
factures of silver other than silver
ware and silver watch cases. Jewell-
ery of any description.

Letters and parcels containing such
articles cannot therefore be accepted for
transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (ex-
cept in respect of parcels for military and
naval addresses) has been suspended.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new
regulations adopted by the French
Customs insist that senders of parcels
addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria
must fill in the columns of the regular
Customs Declaration particularly and
exactly, omitting none of the headings
comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays,
9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.
and 3 p.m.

Swatow, Shatin and Sheungshui.—
Week days, 4 p.m.; Ping Shan, Sai Kung,
Santo and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.;
Canton, Samshui, and Wuchow.—Week
days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Let-
ters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except
Saturdays, Sundays, 5 p.m.
Nantau and Sammel.—Week days,
5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.,
Fridays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,
1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.;
Fridays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,
9.30 p.m.
Tai Po & Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.;
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sun-
days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sun-
days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except
Saturdays, Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays,
6 p.m.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia
& China Telegraph Co.

Brewster, from New York.
Chunshing, from Sandakan.
Chyeap, from Saigon.
Hale, from Shanghai.
Hidreth, from Saigon.
Hindly Co., 32 Cunard, from
San Francisco.

Hockhing, from Manila.
Horiyashi Watanabe, from
Thursday Island.

Kingslee, from Shanghai.
Lazcheva Poonkaw, from Pen-
ang.

Lamchee Cacononkee, from
Ipho.

Shane c/o B. & S., from Liver-
pool.

Singilehoo, from Soerabaya.

Sinleehoo Ha Loyeeseng, from
Soerabaya.

Santos Sanchez Catalino c/o
Niku Maru (2), from Manila.

White Hedley, from Bangkok.

Wingthun, from Penang.
J. M. BROOK,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, Oct. 4, 1917.

WEATHER REPORT.

October 11th. 11th. 11th. 11th. No return
from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure
has decreased moderately at Waltham,
and increased slightly at moderately
elsewhere; an anticyclone has developed
over the Yangtze Valley, and an irregular,
show depression over Luzon and the
central part of the China Sea.

The position of the typhoon is uncertain,
owing to lack of telegraphic returns; it is
probably near or over Kinsai this morn-
ing, moving N.E.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch.
Total since January 1st, 77.54 inches
against an average of 78.45 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

| District | Forecast. |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1 Hongkong to Gap Rock | N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; fine. |
| 2 Formosa Channel | N.E. winds, strong. |
| 3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamelco | The same as No. 1. |
| 4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan | The same as No. 1. |

China Coast Meteorological Register. October 11, a.m.

| Station. | Hour. | Barometer. | Temperature. | Humidity. | Wind. | Weather. |
|----------|-------|------------|--------------|-----------|-------|----------|
| Yokohama | 5a | | | | | |
| Nemuro | 5a | | | | | |
| Kobe | 5a | | | | | |
| Kochi | 5a | | | | | |
| Nagasaki | 5a | | | | | |
| Kagawa | 5a | | | | | |
| Osaka | 5a | | | | | |
| Naha | 5a | | | | | |
| Ishijima | 5a | | | | | |
| Kobe | 5a | | | | | |
| Yokohama | 5a | 29.94 | 62 | 75 | w | 2 b |
| Hankow | | | | | | |
| Ichang | | | | | | |
| Kiukiang | | | | | | |
| Changsha | | | | | | |
| Shanghai | | 30.15 | 55 | 98 | nw | 1 b |
| Chefoo | | 30.02 | 64 | 91 | nsw | 1 b |
| Sharp P. | | 29.99 | 73 | 86 | n | 1 b |
| Amoy | | 29.95 | 71 | 85 | nne | 2 b |
| Swatow | | | | | | |
| Taihou | 5a | 29.94 | 75 | 88 | e | 4c |
| Taihu | | 29.83 | 70 | n | n | 2 b |
| Taiwan | | 29.86 | 74 | nsw | 2 c | |
| Koshu | | 29.85 | 75 | nne | 4 c | |
| Peking | | 29.88 | 75 | nne | 5 c | |
| Canton | 6a | 29.94 | 71 | 75 | n | 1 c |
| H'kong | | 29.90 | 75 | 79 | ne | 1 b |
| Gap Rock | | 29.89 | | | ene | 3 b |
| Macao | | 29.88 | 73 | 87 | n | 1 b |
| Wuchow | 9a | | | | | |
| Fakhoi | | | | | | |
| Hothow | | | | | | |
| Phu Lien | 7a | 29.91 | 73 | 91 | ne | 4 b |
| Tonkate | | 29.86 | 75 | 97 | n | 2 c |
| C. B. J. | | 29.82 | 75 | n | 2 c | |
| Aperai | | 29.79 | 75 | 94 | se | 2 c |
| Dagupan | | | | | | |
| Manila | | 29.79 | 75 | 98 | n | 0 c |
| Laguna | | 29.81 | 75 | 96 | nw | 1 c |
| Tsiliban | | | | | | |
| Hollu | | | | | | |
| Sarigao | | | | | | |
| Guam | 4.20 | 29.97 | 73 | 97 | n | 2 c |
| Luanan | 6 | 29.81 | 77 | 95 | nw | 4 b |